

**PRESERVATION
ITEM**

**Please handle
with care!**

0270428

FORM 352W 5M

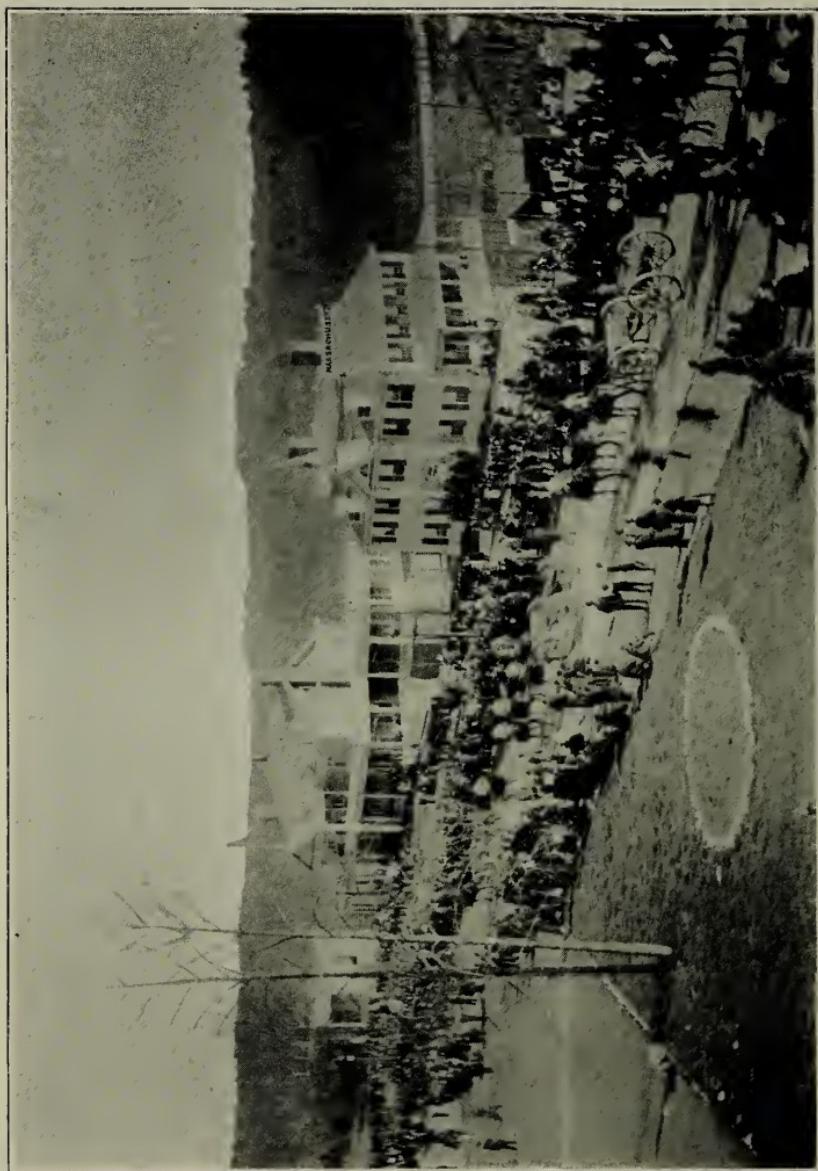
The Genealogical Society
Library

...{ }...
...{ }...

No. 18831.....

Date Jul. 1937.....

SERIAL



MASSACHUSETTS DAY AT ATLANTA—MASSACHUSETTS BUILDING.

From a photograph taken by M. W. Cox, of the Smithsonian Institution.

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. VIII. WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY, 1896.

NO. 2.

THE FIRST COLONIAL HALL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

PATRIOTISM inherited from a common ancestry knows no sections and in the memories of the Revolution we are one. The Atlanta Exposition will pass into history as having more than anything else accomplished the restoration of a fraternal feeling between the North and the South. A conspicuous evidence of this fact was shown in the splendid gift of Massachusetts to the Daughters of the American Revolution of Atlanta through the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution of the grand Old Bay State.

Massachusetts is very rich in historical buildings, but among them all none can surpass the Craigie House in the richness of its memories of the past. This famous mansion was built in 1759 by Colonel John Vassall, a well known Tory, who fled to England when the War of the Revolution began. His property was promptly confiscated, and after Washington had been made Commander-in-Chief of the American Army he made this house his home and he remained there until after the evacuation of Boston by the British. It was here that Lady Washington first dispensed her gracious hospitality to the new officers of our first army, and it was here also, curiously enough, that Phillis Wheatley, the colored slave girl, who is remembered as a poet of some merit, visited Washington at his request. Later it passed into the hands of several well known gentlemen, and finally, in 1793, was purchased by Andrew Craigie, who had been Apothecary General of the American Army. He was very wealthy and he entertained in a lavish style. Talleyrand, on his visit to this country, was his guest, and once, it is said,

royalty itself came, for it is a tradition that the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, spent a night within its walls.

After the death of Mr. Craigie, his widow, owing to her diminished income, was obliged to let rooms, and among those whom she received were Jared Sparks and Edward Everett. Sparks in his diary tells how, in 1833, while editing the "Life and Writings of George Washington," he occupied the very room where the Commander-in-Chief had written many of the letters before him :

" Yes, within this very room
Sat he in those hours of gloom,
Weary both heart and hand."

For a time Worcester, the great lexicographer, lived there, and then Longfellow—our most American of poets—made it his home. The "Voices of the Night" came to him there, and there he sang "The Songs of Hiawatha." His long and happy years were spent in this home, and as he grew old he wrote, "I am surrounded by roses and lilies, flowers everywhere, and that which should accompany old age, as honor, love, obedience, troops of friends." There he heard "The Footsteps of the Angels," and from its door he made his "Pilgrimage Beyond the Sea."

Such in brief is the history of the Craigie House, which still stands in Cambridge, a sacred monument to the memories of many of our most distinguished Americans; and it was a representation of this building that Massachusetts caused to be erected in Atlanta as her home during the Exposition.

The Atlanta Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was the first Chapter to be organized after the formation of the National Society in Washington and they were quick to appreciate the value of a convention of the women's patriotic societies of America to be held in Atlanta at the time of the Exposition.

Who can forget the eloquent words of Mrs. Morgan, State Regent of Georgia, who on October 18 said : "Bless our dear old State! Her daughters never had a prouder day than this, when they meet within her borders, without regard to geographical boundary, and without regard to preconceived idea or prejudice, 'the descendants of the men and women of the

Revolution, with their warm blood at our hearts, their names our proudest boast, their calm strength and unconscious grandeur of life the grandest ensemble among mortal men,' the light of whose splendid deeds is shining down upon us illuminating our faces, strengthening our hearts, and drawing us with magnetic force close together as we meet in the utmost goodfellowship and peace, proclaiming our common heritage as American women in the grandest estate ever left by fathers to children."

Then followed the Colonial ball in which, in costumes of the times, representatives of each of the thirteen Colonies were present in the persons of their descendants. From this entertainment, which the patriotic women of Atlanta provided for themselves and brought to a successful conclusion, there remained a small amount of money—small to be sure, but sufficient to form a nucleus—which the far-seeing mind of Mrs. Joseph H. Morgan determined should be set aside as a fund for a home for the Atlanta Chapter. In her desire to accomplish her purpose she enlisted the services of her kinsman, Dr. G. Brown Goode, President District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, who has never been known to turn a cold shoulder or a deaf ear to any project that is patriotic, no matter how slender its chances of success are, and he never fails.

The Governor of Massachusetts, the Hon. Frederick T. Greenhalge, was about to visit Atlanta, and without delay Gardiner G. Hubbard, Governor of the Society of the Colonial Wars of the District of Columbia, Mr. E. S. Converse, a well known resident of Boston, and Mr. Edwin S. Barrett, President of the Massachusetts Sons of the American Revolution, as well as Mr. Curtis Guild, Jr., Mr. W. C. Lovering, and Mr. B. F. Brown, the Commissioners of Massachusetts at Atlanta, became interested in the project of presenting the building to the Daughters of the American Revolution in Atlanta. The proposition was promptly approved of by these gentlemen, and with the active coöperation of Mrs. William H. Dickson, Regent of the Atlanta Chapter, Mrs. F. H. Orme, and other well-known ladies, steps were taken to interest Governor Greenhalge in the project. Mrs. Thomas P. Ivy, of Atlanta,

who is not only a Daughter and a Dame, but also a sister of Mrs. Greenhalge, proved a valuable ally in this connection.

There were other competitors in the field for the building, but the patriotic suggestion, aided by the irresistible influence of the ladies of Atlanta, appealed most strongly to the chief magistrate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and although there were long delays and anxious moments among those who most desired the accomplishment of this purpose, still in the end the consummation of their dearest hopes came.

There were glad hearts in Atlanta when the wires flashed the news contained in the following message :

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, December 16, 1895.

MRS. W. M. DICKSON, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

My Dear Madam: At a meeting of this board this afternoon your letter to Mrs. Greenhalge was read with much interest, and in accordance with the desires of this board, and the wishes of many others interested in the welfare of the several Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, it was unanimously voted that the Massachusetts State building, now on the grounds of the Atlanta Exposition, be offered to the city of Atlanta to be held for the especial use of the Atlanta Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to be used by them for patriotic and public purposes, as approved by the city. Very truly,

"HENRY G. KITTREDGE,
"Secretary."

The rest is soon told. On October 19, in the presence of the visiting Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution and the representatives of other patriotic societies, and of the entire Atlanta Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with their properly appointed representative, the Hon. William C. Lovering, who had been specially commissioned to represent the Governor of Massachusetts on this occasion, formally presented to Mayor King, of Atlanta, to be afterwards presented to the Atlanta Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Massachusetts building, to be by them used as the first Colonial Memorial Hall of that Society in the United States.

Already a lot on Ponce de Leon Avenue, in a circle which is to be honored by the name of Longfellow, has been procured, and the patriotic men of Atlanta, not willing to be outdone by their wives and daughters, have contributed money for its pur-

chase, and there, at a time yet to be selected, the building will be moved.

In her address, previously quoted, Mrs. Morgan said :

" Georgia, from its cities, its green fields, its mountains and its valleys, from homes and hearts of its people, bids you welcome! The State, it is yours." And Massachusetts, with her splendid record in patriotism, in art, in letters, and in everything that is American, accepted the cordial greetings from her sister State, and has left on the soil of Georgia a precious gift to serve as a memorial for all times of the goodwill that the Daughters of the two States—one of the North and the other of the South—bear to each other. MARCUS BENJAMIN.

CONTINENTAL HALL.

YEARS ago the conviction was forced on the Daughters of the American Revolution that they needed a hall in the National Capital for the forwarding of their patriotic work. Of course, Washington is the fittest place for such a hall. Commemorative as it is of the great leader who was foremost in the contest which gave our country a place among the nations of the earth, an edifice in remembrance of the patriots who helped him sunder the political ties that bound them to the fatherland should be reared in that city. There is the proper storehouse of the relics of that momentous war. In such an edifice, a fane of liberty, can the members of our organization gather from the East and West, from the North and the South, in their annual assemblies. Such a hall as we would fain rear can conveniently speak to myriads of our countrymen as they repair to our National Capital, and to intelligent foreigners who desire to study the characteristics of our people. How can the Daughters of patriot sires and mothers, indeed, better speak to a concourse of our representative people than by this outward symbol? Where can they find a larger throng to whom they can unostentatiously speak of their severance from their Revolutionary progenitors than in Washington? It requires little discussion among the Daughters themselves to show that such a hall as has been indicated should be reared in the National Capital. A committee was therefore appointed to consider the question

of ways and means. That committee has weighed the matter well and held meetings in Washington, New York, and Chicago to discuss plans and concert measures. Two or three questions, of course, quickly arose. What shall be the name which the edifice we propose to rear bear? On what scale shall it be constructed? Whence shall the funds be obtained to build it? The first question was speedily answered: It should be styled "The Continental Hall," for were not the soldiers in our Revolutionary contest often called "Continentals," and will not our adoption of the name as the prefix of our hall prevent that signification from growing obsolete? On etymological grounds too the adjective is apposite. The United States occupies the fairest part of the continent of North America. Stretching as our country does from ocean to ocean, and possessing the loveliest part of the Western World—our ancestors struggled for the possession of the best part of the Western Hemisphere—it is safe to predict that in the progress of time the British provinces to the north and Mexico will become a part of our country. In that case the Daughters as they come up from year to year will hold their gatherings in what will then be without rhetoric "Continental Hall." But a second question presents itself: On what scale ought such a hall to be built? But for our third question this question was answered as promptly and unanimously as the first: A small, mean, or cheap edifice would be manifestly out of place in Washington. Our National Capital less than a century ago was aptly styled a "city of magnificent distances." As the years pass, however, that reproach loses its pertinence. The city has grown populous and is annually becoming more so. Its many public edifices are built on a scale of magnificence. The splendor of many of its buildings and the amenity of its climate have allured families of wealth and leisure there to build homes for themselves. In many parts of the city it would be audacity on the part of anybody to rear a cheap building. If the "Daughters" are to erect an edifice that shall not be in painful contrast with its environments they must build a hall of fair proportions, of choice materials, and of fitting size. But, alas! nobody thinks of giving away sites in Washington. Everybody deems his lot as valuable as a corner lot in Paris. Our committee has con-

sulted the agents and owners of real estate and find that a suitable lot in Washington will cost from fifty to a hundred thousand dollars. The least sum therefore with which we can hope to rear a "Continental Hall" in the Nation's Capital is a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In naming this sum we have in view an edifice with a hall for public gatherings and with rooms for offices and memorials of the times that tried men's souls. Our public gatherings have been held hitherto in a church. We need a new building of our own wherein we can feel an honest pride. And ought we to forget that as time rolls on families will bequeath cherished heirlooms to the "Daughters" that will be viewed with such reverence as the children of the Pilgrims entertain for the relics in Plymouth Hall? But this drives us to our final inquiry: Whence shall the "Daughters" obtain the needful funds? A good deal of money is requisite; whence shall it be procured? Of course it must largely come from the voluntary gifts of the "Daughters." Are there not then among the members of our organization those who can contribute thousands of dollars for this laudable end? Besides this source it is proposed that the members of the various Chapters assess themselves monthly to supply the requisite amount. It will, of course, be suggested that money is not always so abundant as patriotism. The fathers and mothers of many of the "Daughters" were poor men and women, who in their penury rendered unstinted service, and it is no reproach to their descendants that they have less to bestow than they could wish. A third resort is therefore proposed: That an appeal be made to women and children at large to give contributions of a single dollar for this purpose; these gifts to be acknowledged by certificate and enrolled in the archives of the Society, for the "Daughters propose to organize a corporate society legally" to hold the "Hall" and to save it from alienation. A great deal more could be said on this subject, but we must study brevity and commend the matter to our hearers. To the wives, mothers, daughters, and sisters, in special, of our land, we make an appeal for interest in the "Continental Hall."

BELINDA OLNEY WILBOUR,

Honorary Vice President General D. A. R., from Rhode Island.

SOME AMERICAN PATRIOTIC CHINA.

SINCE the publication of my short article entitled, "A Hint to China Decorators," in the October issue of THE AMERICAN MONTHLY, in which I made a plea for pottery decorated with American patriotic designs by Americans, my attention has been called to a series of plates decorated with views of American historical sites that have been published in New York City.

A brief description of these art products will, I am sure, not be amiss. The plates are eleven inches in diameter, in which are printed in blue under the glaze a series of views of historical localities. The artist, who is the potter as well, is Mr. Charles Volkmar, and the designs are executed in the broad free style which was characteristic of the old plates of a century ago, and the texture of the china is also in keeping with the general excellence of the reproduction. The old Dutch Delft ware has been closely imitated, and for that reason the name of "New Amsterdam Delft ware" was given to the plates. Thus far two series have been published. The first consists of twelve different views of New York of the past, each one naturally representing some locality that is famous. Taking the title of the plates in chronological order we find that the oldest bears the legend, "1642. The Old Stadt Huys," which was the first public building in New York; then follows with the same date, "First Stone Church on Governor's Island, New York," after which follows a view of the harbor of "New York City," in 1656; then comes the "Water Gates" at the present foot of Wall street, with the date 1675. The next, and indeed one of the most interesting of the set, is a group of "Dutch Cottages on Beaver Street" in 1679. Two views dated 1699 follow, the first showing the "City Hall on Wall Street," where the present United States Treasury building stands, and the other the old "Dutch Church in Sleepy Hollow, New York," made famous by Washington Irving. Then we have "Trinity Church" in 1737, at which time this building was said to be "ornamented beyond that of any other place of public worship in this country," and the Hasbrouck

Home in 1782, better known as "Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh." Also of the time of the War of the Revolution is the Franklin Home, or the "First Presidential Mansion, No. 1 Cherry Street." "Fort Gausevoort or Old White Fort" is without date, but was built in the early history of the city to prevent Indian depredations. A pastoral scene, showing the Stone Bridge and Tavern in 1800 at the busy locality now better known to the New Yorker as the corner of Canal street and Broadway, brings us to the beginning of the century and the end of the series. Already the supply of certain of these plates has been exhausted and no more will be issued.

A second series, likewise made by Mr. Volkmar, consists of views of Washington's headquarters in Tappan, New York; Morristown, New Jersey; Valley Forge, Pennsylvania; Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Newburg, New York, and of his home in Mount Vernon. I understand that a number of views of historical spots in Philadelphia have been selected by Dr. Edwin A. Barber and sent to Mr. Volkmar in order to see what can be done with them.

During a recent visit to New York I found time to call on Mr. Volkmar at his pottery in Corona, Long Island, and there saw a plaque on which was the head of Alexander Hamilton. He also showed me the patriotic loving cup which is to be put on the market in Philadelphia. Like the plates it is decorated in blue and has a picture of William Penn, his home in Philadelphia, and the coat of arms between the handles.

That there is one pottery in this country trying to produce patriotic designs is evident, and therefore I again urge upon the Daughters of the American Revolution the desirability of decorating china with views of historical localities. The old block house in Pittsburg has been saved to posterity by our influence. A copy of Washington's headquarters in Cambridge has been given to our Society in Georgia by the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution of Massachusetts. Are there not other historical sites that could be saved from destruction by the sale of plates decorated by yourselves that the china collectors of this country would be glad to buy?

Not far from Rutland, Vermont, in September last, the Green Mountain Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolu-

tion placed a bronze tablet on the farm which was the last home of Ethan Allen. The local paper says :

A TABLET UNVAILED ON THE FARM OF ETHAN ALLEN BY THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

RUTLAND, September 29.—Green Mountain Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on Friday, unvailed a bronze tablet on the farm which was the last home of the Vermont patriot, Ethan Allen, near Winooski. The farm was originally owned by Ira Allen, later by Governor, Senator, and American Minister to Spain, Cornelius P. Van Ness. The tablet is upon a massive boulder, some fifteen feet high, near a bluff which tradition says was an outlook from which the Americans watched for the coming of the British gunboats in the War of 1812. The following is the inscription;

This Farm Became the Home of
Gen. Ethan Allen, A. D. 1798, and
Near This Spot He Died February
12, 1798. Erected A. D. 1895.

The services were : Opening prayer, by Rev. J. Isham Bliss, D. D., and an address by Miss Mary E. Arthur, Regent of the Chapter. The tablet was unvailed by Mrs. Thomas S. Peck and Mrs. B. B. Smalley. Oration by Colonel G. G. Benedict. Addresses followed by Gove Woodbury, Hon. Robert Roberts, and General T. S. Peck. A collation was then served at the near-by Arthur homestead. Among the guests present was Mrs. Jesse Burdett, of Rutland, who is a collateral descendant from Mary Bronson, the estimable first wife of Ethan Allen.

Surely a portrait of that sturdy old patriot would meet with a ready sale, and especially so if offered for the purpose of preserving his old homestead. Somewhere at the Exposition recently held in Atlanta were a series of cups and saucers that were decorated with pictures of the characters from *Trilby*. The artist was Mr. Edward Lycott, and the decorations commanded favorable attention. A set of cups and saucers decorated with the heads of the patriotic women of the American Revolution would be a theme worthy of the brush of any Daughter of the American Revolution.

MARCUS BENJAMIN.

DOLLY MADISON.

SIMPLE-HEARTED, generous and sincere,
No guise but in her own could she appear,
Of Quaker birth, taught to revere the truth,
Pure was the homie air that she breathed in youth,
Pure as her thoughts, guileless were all her ways,
Through mazy youth her artless nature stays.

Her soul's deep light, her bright, dark, speaking eyes,
Her fine arched brow, like bow in changing skies—
Her soft hair waved, till twining into curls,
Seemed sometimes raven lined, then hue of pearls.

The wish to please, at first her childhood's trait,
Grew with her years to womanhood's estate,
Her generous hand withheld no needed aid
Where sorrow dwelt, she in compassion staid—
Her wealth was shared by those not blessed as she,
Whose love for her was boundless like the sea—
Her name was sacred, in each household near
Was spoken tenderly, as sweet to hear,
Accomplishments she sought—not from pride—vain
Not for her own, but for her husband's gain—
To pleasure give, to gain for him staunch friends,
For this she strives, for this ambition tends.

Advanced at last she to a queen's estate,
(Our nation's queen) was no unworthy mate
For him, wearing the crown of honor here,
Here, in our land, a President, a peer,
Her native grace, her beauty, winning ways,
Made many wish a second time to gaze—
She drew all hearts and held them as her own,
Her home, her drawing-room, her throne,
There did she reign, a brilliant star supreme,
There drew she those by friendly gracious mien
Whose words could cause a President's weal or woe,
But never went from her, to him a foe.

Alert to serve as patriot or wife,
In days of peace, or Britain's second strife,
When purpose theirs to ruthlessly destroy
Our Capitol ! the means they then employ—
Not warrior's arms, but more malignant way !
Shame to a soldier, when such passions sway—
To hold in stealthy, coward, brutish hand,
A villain's tool—destructive firebrand !

The Capitol ablaze ! the White House on fire !
As British foes maliciously conspire—
Ruthless their deeds ! In vain each patriot strives
To save the precious relics by their lives—
She bids them take that sacred portrait down
Of Washington, the British scoff and frown,
She heeds them, but with queenly, marked disdain,
She will, she must, her purpose quick attain,
With danger near, close threatening every way,
Till that is safe, she still resolves to stay !

Her talents, fortitude, and woman's skill,
Live, and will live, on history's page still—
Prolonged her life to four score years and ten,
(We give our reverence but to the few)
But willingly to her, till came the end,
Each patriot heart so graciously did bend.

Like nature, some leave blessings in their way,
Whose lives are radiant with the gracious deeds,
Like golden clouds that seem to ope the way
Where angel pathway leads.

MRS. W. ROSS BROWNE.

OPEN LETTER.

TO THE EDITOR :

It is with much diffidence that I approach the subject of patriotism, which has been so ably discussed in your presence and in your Magazine by minds so clear and comprehensive. I am induced to do so, however, through my desire to throw some side light upon a subject that cannot be too much illuminated. There is so much patriotic work for women to do, and this organization of ours is so eminently qualified to take it in hand, that some suggestions through our monthly organ may be acceptable. Many Chapter Regents have introduced into public schools the singing of patriotic songs, the observance of national days and festivals, and the outward manifestation of respect to our national flag, but that is merely the beginning or a part of the labor that the Daughters of the American Revolution must perform. There is probably no nation in the world that suffers as we do from the lawlessness of our children and youth. There is no nation where so much crime is recorded of the children. When we contemplate the fact that these chil-

dren are to be the men and women of the next generation imagination brings before us a picture that makes us recoil. Besides teaching children in the public schools to celebrate national holidays and to sing patriotic songs teach them the Constitution of their State and the laws that stand upon the statute books ; teach them that those laws must be respected. We have no royalty to venerate in this country, the majesty of the law takes the place of the majesty of the sovereigns ; teach our youth to respect it. Teach them in school to respect each other's property and each other's rights, and see to it that they have teachers with the inclination and capability to give such instruction. Let them be early taught how to govern a borough, a township, a county and a State ; make it a part of their examination exercise. Have them taught to respect themselves and their country, and not to be chagrined at being called a Yankee and a Puritan ; teach them when such terms are applied in derision to retort that this is the land of the Yankee, and those who despise it had better leave it and return to the "Continental" privileges and pleasures that they find they cannot live without. Teach our youth to govern America in the interest of Americans, not in the interest of every other country in the world, although we have so large a proportion of them in every grade of rank, from the pauper to the prince. Teach them that they must insist upon American customs and laws being observed, and not changed to suit the prejudices of the immigrants who seek our shores. Those who come here must come with the knowledge that they must conform to us, not that we must change our tastes and our habits to suit them. Impress it upon our youth that we are a nation, and that it is their privilege as well as duty to preserve it in its integrity.

Very truly yours,

MARGARET H. MATHER.

THE D. A. R. OF TO-DAY.

How would our ancestors feel,
And what would our ancestors say,
Could they meet us all assembled here,
The D. A. R. of to-day?

What would their questions be,
And what would be our replies ;
Would we wish to meet them face to face,
And look into their searching eyes ?

We are proud of them and of their brave deeds ;
Would they feel as proud of us ?
Or has the bravery perished with them,
And with them is it crumbling to dust ?

No ! there are living to-day
Many brave ones and true,
Who are fighting life's battles,
Though they don't wear the blue.

The struggle is silent,
There is no one to cheer,
But peace comes at last
Then there's nothing to fear.

For the records above
Show the brave deeds they have done,
The reward will be great
When the battle is won.

Life is a battle,
We all have a part ;
Let each look to her conscience,
Example, and heart.

If these will bear search-lights,
Then let us advance
And conquer our foes,
Without gun, spear, or lance.

But with courage and love
For our country and home,
We will follow the footsteps
Of those who are gone.

“ What do you do at your D. A. R. meetings ? ”
Is a question oft asked by a curious few ;
Let us answer in rhyme
And enlighten their ignorance,
And tell them exactly just what we do.

What do we do at our D. A. R. meetings?
Well, after exchanging the first formal greetings, . .
We all make a dive for the rear of the room ;
For we're shy you must know,
And afraid we'll be called on
To write up the minutes or try a new tune.

Then our Regent arises,
And with her new gavel
She calls us to order with due self-possession,
We rise and look solemn
And no one could cavil
With our general demeanor throughout the whole session.

Though this gavel is new,
The wood's old and historic,
For it's a bit of a rafter that long years ago
Formed a part of a house
In a town quite bucolic,
That is noted for being so awfully slow.

But this town was quite lively in '76,
And the house that we speak of
Stood within the stockade ;
And so 'twas left standing
In spite of the tricks
Of the Tories and Indians making the raid.

Right here let us speak of our new Charter frame,
For this wood is historic,
And then, too, it came
From that old town bucolic, but so noted in history,
And just how we secured it,—
Well, that was a mystery !

Through the kindness of one of our members we got it,
Her brother did steal it
But never mind that,
For another man helped, so that made it better,
And a minister knew it,
So it said in the letter.

Of old apple tree wood
This old frame was made ;
General Washington once dined under its shade
With a family dear to our Regent and household ;
Do you wonder we prize it,
When it's so valued and old ?

Now we open by singing the Star Spangled Banner,
We refrain from describing the meter or manner,

For the words we don't know,
And the tune we know less,
So the least said about it
We think is the best.

But allow us to add
That every high note
Has been reached by but one,
And we'er quite sure her throat
Will feel the reaction
For long years to come.

Next the minutes are read,
Then the treasurer's report ;
And we smile a broad smile
When the receipts are read out,
But that smile dies away and we don't feel so grand
When we get further on to the balance on hand.

The next thing in order—new members proposed,
We vote them all in
With all ayes and no no's ;
For if an applicant's papers
Are all wool and a yard wide,
No black balls could prevent them
From coming in with the tide.

Now the query-box opens
And out fly the questions,
They soar very high, but they light mighty low ;
For with suffrage and bloomers,
And all such digressions
The new woman though rapid
May sometimes seem slow
When dates are required, and a historic fact
Is needed to strengthen the knowledge we lack.

We then sing America
In a most finished manner,
An improvement we think
On the Star Spangled Banner,
And upon motion of one
Of our most faithful members
We adjourn with the smile
That this motion engenders
To meet at the same time
And the same place hereafter—
Thus closes a session of Otsego Chapter.

F. G. WHITE.

MEN AND WOMEN OF THE REVOLUTION.

THE brave deeds of his ancestors during the American Revolution are engraved on the heart of every true American, while his pulses quicken with emotion as he recalls their leader George Washington, that great man who stands forth unparalleled in history. He who with unswerving purpose, patient endurance, and sublime fortitude in the midst of adversity, with uplifted brow and firm trust in an overruling Providence, led the destitute army, at times ragged, starving, footsore, and weary through the dark days of the Revolutionary War, inspiring them by his noble example to bear unflinchingly the most painful privations and sufferings for the sacred cause of Liberty. Assailed by his enemies, rebuked by Congress for the slowness of his movements, which expected miracles at his hands, while that respectable body was too obtuse to comprehend his far-sighted genius, Washington kept on in the even tenor of his way.

"First in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," the Father of our Country as long as our Nation lasts will retain the love and veneration of the people. And the greatest bulwark of the State will consist in the reverence paid to his memory, for the whole life of this noble man presents a beautiful study of self-sacrifice and devotion to his country.

The endurance and patience of the patriot army in the midst of the most trying privations was marvelous, as well as their sublime faith in the ultimate success of their cause, in the face of the disastrous defeats they at first experienced in their encounters with the brilliant, well-equipped, and disciplined English forces. And to-day the American Nation reaps a rich harvest from the seed sown in the gloomy days of the Revolution, when the outlook seemed so dark and hopeless.

As Daughters of the American Revolution we are particularly interested in hearing how those of our own sex bore themselves during those trying times. As early as 1768 fifty young ladies in Boston organized a society called Daughters

of Liberty. And when England imposed the odious tax on tea, all the women throughout the Colonies hastened to follow the example of their sisters in Boston, signing a pledge to abstain from "the cup that cheers, but not inebriates."

In 1775 when the news arrived of the first shot fired at Lexington, which aroused the whole country to arms, one brave gentlewoman fitted out five sons and eleven grandsons that they might hasten to join the brave patriots. Some one asked whether she shed tears at parting with them. "Not I," she replied. "I never parted with them with more pleasure." "But suppose they had been killed?" her questioner added. "I would prefer that had been the case than they should come back as cowards," she proudly replied.

Like the ancient Romans, Americans preferred death to dishonor.

The brave women of that period encouraged the men to take up arms to fight for their rights and liberty, and with tears in their eyes would place the muskets in the hands of their lovers, husbands, brothers, and sons, bidding them God-speed.

Steam, telegraph, and cable were unknown in those days, and communications were slow and difficult. It took the express with the news of the battle of Lexington three days to reach New York, going on horseback, at a break-neck speed. Mail deliveries were few and far between. And this gives a better idea of the anxious hours passed by the women during the Revolution. How anxiously their hearts would beat as they watched the lumbering stagecoach slowly wend its way down the road or up the hill; how they would start with alarm as the loud rat-a-tat with the brass knocker on the door announced the long expected letter from their dear ones, which sometimes took weeks or months to reach them. How the weary hours lagged in stately country mansion, in lonely farmhouse, or humble cottage as the inmates wished the weary hours away or prayed to their Heavenly Father for the safe return of their dear ones and that their country's cause might prosper.

In these days a deep religious sentiment pervaded all classes, both high and low. Before engaging in battle their beloved Commander-in-Chief would kneel in prayer and invoke the blessing of the Almighty on the patriot army, while all hearts beat

with an ardent love of country, and possessed a fervent faith in an overruling Providence.

Love of country, self-sacrifice, and patriotism was the general sentiment throughout the Colonies, while the women were fully as patriotic as the men, and in many instances infused their own brave spirit into those that were lukewarm.

The young ladies of Amelia County, Virginia, drew up a resolution not to receive the addresses of any man, unless he had served long enough in the American Army to prove his valor and his worthiness of a maiden's love.

Likewise three sisters in Mecklenburg signed a pledge not to permit the attentions of any man who did not volunteer in defense of their country, "for if they loiter at home when the important calls of country demand their services abroad, they must certainly be destitute of that sentiment, that brave and manly spirit which would qualify them to be the guardians of the fair sex."

While the British held Charleston, the women wore homespun, disdaining to wear foreign manufactures, and furthermore they displayed their patriotism by wearing on their breasts ribbons and bows resembling the flag with thirteen stripes. They would have nothing to do with the English officers, and Cornwallis's proud boast that he would bring the Southern beauties to time was not accomplished. A British officer once remarked to him, "If we destroy all the men in America, we still would have enough to do to conquer the women."

Many are the brave deeds enacted by women. A gentlewoman, at whose house Howe stopped for refreshments, beguiled the English commander to remain until Putnam with the rear guard had safely reached headquarters in their retreat toward Harlem River, after the disastrous battle of Long Island. Lydia Darrah's timely warning saved the American Army at White Marsh, which otherwise would have fallen into the trap laid by Howe.

Mrs. Motte herself, furnished the bow and arrow the better to hurl combustibles upon the roof of her handsome mansion, and thus by its destruction aided the patriot army.

The brave Emily Geiger at the risk of her life carried a mes-

sage from General Greene to Sumter, and by her woman's wit compelled Rawdon to retreat. Arrested by the Tories as she was urging her horse through the woods at his utmost speed, she hastily swallowed General Greene's letter, having already mastered its contents. Finding nothing to confirm their suspicions, she was allowed to proceed on her way, and finished her perilous journey.

All over the land men and women were animated by the same yearning and longing for freedom, while all classes united together to work for the good cause. Unity was their greatest safeguard, and the following story will serve to illustrate the maxim, "United we stand, divided we fall."

The Scythian Scylurus desiring to unite his sons in brotherly bonds of affection and so prove to them how invincible harmonious feelings would render them, called them to his death bed. Giving each a bundle of javelins he bade them try to break the bundles asunder, which they found was an utter impossibility. Untieing the bundles their father broke the javelins one by one with the greatest ease; saying as he did so, "Behold, my sons, your strength whilst linked together in the bonds of amity. Otherwise how weak and what an easy prey you must be when separated by discord and dissension."

And this fact may have been the basis for the adoption by the Roman Republic of the fasces, the bundle of rods, of birch or elms, bound by a red thong, containing an axe with the blade projecting from the side, and which was borne by the lictors before the kings, consuls, prætors, and emperors of Rome, as a symbol of power.

Let the United States draw a useful lesson from the past. As long as the love of country is fostered in every child's breast, and patriotism is the prevailing sentiment, while virtue, honor, and lofty ideals are cherished, so long as our legislators sacrifice all personal interests for the public weal or the altar of our country, it will retain its proud stand among other nations of the earth and be blessed with prosperity, for our Heavenly Father will not withdraw his blessing when invoked by a virtuous, God-fearing people.

MARY ELIZABETH SPRINGER.

EVEN SONG.

OUTSIDE, the early twilight of a winter's day. Snow falling, slowly, quietly, in great feathery flakes ; already the lawn and the tall evergreen trees are thickly powdered. Inside, a long, low room, quaint and old ; windows with deep window seats ; wainscoating high and dark with age. The only light is from the great logs burning in the old fireplace : the flames leap up, and lights and shadows dance and play across the ceiling above. A girl is playing softly on the piano—playing the Berceuse of Gottschalk, lingeringly, lovingly. The tender melody fills the room—it is the vesper song of those by-gone generations who are looking down upon the girl from their old portraits on the walls. She plays to them always at the twilight hour, and they listen, she knows. And then, as the darkness deepens, and the firelight gleams upon their ruffles and laces and powdered hair, they talk to her, earnestly, and the counsel they give is wise and good.

"Margery," they say to her, "Margery, do you know all that it means to bear a name as old and as untarnished as is yours ? Do you quite understand that it must always be impossible for you to be anything but high-minded, and noble, and brave ? We are your ancestors, Margery ; we have gone before, and this is the message which we bring to you from the lives which we lived in the days that are past. Remember always to be too high-minded to do anything that is ignoble or ungenerous. Be too proud to be anything but gentle ; too lofty not to be lowly ; too well-assured of your position to be afraid of losing it by doing honest work. You come, Margery, of a race so brave that you must never be afraid of anything but unrighteousness ; of a lineage so ancient that you need never to think of your family, except as the thought of it constrains you to live up to its traditions, and, as far as in you lies, to add each day more honor to the good old name."

The girl listens to their words and ponders them deeply. The twilight fades, and presently the day is gone. Outside the snow still falls, pure and white in the midst of darkness.

Inside of the curtains are drawn, and the candles in the old silver candlestick are lighted. The tall clock in the hall is striking six. The even song is ended.

MAMIE BORDMAN SHELDON.

BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND.

[Read before Watauga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution,
September 22, 1894.]

UPON the evacuation of Boston General Howe went to Halifax, and after tarrying awhile there set sail for New York, and landed on Staten Island on the 8th of July, 1776, with eight thousand men. A few days afterwards he was joined by his brother, Admiral Howe, with reënforcements, including the notorious Hessians. Other reënforcements arriving from Charleston, Florida, and other places swelled the British Army to somewhere between twenty and thirty thousand, according to the authority quoted. In fact there is such a wide divergence of historians as to the numbers of the two opposing armies as well as other material facts connected with the battle and evacuation of Long Island as to perplex the ordinary student, to say nothing of one who makes no pretensions in that line. The military affairs of the Colonies or rather of the United States at that time were in an unsatisfactory condition. Washington, the duly appointed and recognized Commander-in-Chief, was so hedged by Congressional intermeddling as to seriously impair his efficiency. He was instructed to advise with incompetent subordinates, and John Adams, the chairman of the War Committee, upon whose resolution Washington was indebted for his appointment, was now disposed to ignore the Commander-in-Chief, and looked with confidence upon General Gates, to whom was given the power of filling vacancies.

The successful defense of New York was utterly impossible with the means at hand. The works constructed for its defense consisted of detached earthworks, some of which were separated by miles of water. General Lee, who superintended the construction of the defenses, thought them untenable under existing circumstances. Jay advised laying waste of Long Island, and the burning of New York.

The available force of the Americans was from eight to ten thousand men, largely consisting of volunteers of short terms and militia, some of whom were poorly armed and some not at all. The occupation of the Island is now regarded as a mistake from the beginning, and the attempt to hold it should not be charged to General Washington. Congress regarded New York as a point of great importance, and insisted strongly upon its defense. Moreover, many zealous patriots met the objection of inadequate means with the argument of trusting to the justice of the cause, to which Washington replied: "To trust to the justice of the cause without putting forth the utmost exertion is the tempting of Providence." The intimate friend and adviser of Washington, Governor Trumbull (whose *soubriquet* of "Brother Jonathan" was subsequently applied to all of the American people), upon receiving this reply hastily dispatched levies of three thousand Connecticut farmers, who abandoned their crops and hastened to New York under the assurance that they would "march under the banner of the Lord of the hosts of Israel." This promise was apparently verified by the dense fog that hid the retreating Americans from the British commander, both by land and by sea. The farmers of New York State and other volunteers arrived, until the American forces amounted to seventeen thousand according to one authority, and twenty-five thousand according to another, both agreeing, however, that they were poorly equipped to contend against an organized army.

The British decided to make the first attack upon Long Island, where were stored military supplies, and which was commanded by General Greene with six regiments of volunteers and two of Long Island militia. They crossed the Narrows on the 22d of August and occupied the territory between Utrecht and Gravesend. General Greene, however, had been taken with fever on the 20th and left Generals Sullivan and Stirling in command, but General Putnam, second in rank to Washington, crossed over on the 24th of August and took command. A range of hills extends from the bay in a northeasterly direction for about six miles. There were three roads crossing this range, known as the Coast road, the Flatbush road, and the Bedford road, on each of which troops were posted for the defense of the fort.

The British forces were divided into three attacking columns, with General Grant on the left or Coast road, General Heister with his Hessians on the center or Flatbush road, while General Clinton, instead of advancing on the Bedford road, made a detour on the night of the 26th to the extreme northern point of the range of hills, and advanced on the Jamaica road, which appears not to have been guarded. The troops on the Coast road retreated before General Grant without firing a gun, when Lord Stirling was sent to their support. General Sullivan retreated before the Hessians on the Flatbush road until he was intercepted by the forces under General Clinton which had secretly passed to his rear.

Being thus caught between two fires and repeatedly driven from one to the other, he and most of his command were captured. General Stirling, who had been ordered to oppose General Grant, successfully held him in check until a large body of the enemy under General Cornwallis coming up behind him he was forced to retreat. This he did in good order until Gowanus Creek, an almost impassible bog, was reached, when realizing he could not cross with his whole force in the face of the enemy, he detached the Delaware regiment and half of the Marylanders with orders to cross with the prisoners, consisting of one officer and twenty marines, while he, with the remaining five companies of the Maryland regiment held the enemy at bay. This heroic struggle was in full view of Washington, who had crossed over and who was powerless to aid him, as any depletion of the garrison would invite immediate storming. It was while witnessing this sacrifice that Washington exclaimed: "My God! what brave men must I lose this day." These five companies were finally beaten and either killed or captured, the brave and capable Stirling being among the latter. Thus ended the battle disastrously to the Americans, which is mainly attributed to the incapacity of General Putnam, who was flanked and surprised by General Clinton, and who failed to countermand the order to General Stirling, who had been sent into a dangerous position and left exposed to Grant in front and Cornwallis in his rear. The British loss was five officers and fifty-six men killed, twelve officers and two hundred and forty-five men wounded, one officer and twenty marines

captured. The American loss was from one thousand to fifteen hundred, three-fourths of whom were captured.

Washington, unable to trust his generals, took immediate command, and, expecting the enemy to storm the works next morning, ordered over reinforcements under General Mifflin, but General Howe, having Bunker's or Breed's Hill in lively remembrance, decided to attack by regular siege.

Owing to rain the fort was in an uncomfortable condition ; water was in some of the trenches and the ammunition was damaged. Washington, being unwilling to risk a siege, ordered General Mifflin to secretly secure necessary transports to retire. When all was ready he proposed a retreat to his council of war, which was readily agreed to. In the early part of the night the winds were contrary, and rowboats with muffled oars were used, but about midnight they shifted to the exact point for sailing to the place of landing.

When morning dawned, the evacuation was not completed, but a dense fog covered East River and the fort, allowing the transports to pass unperceived almost under the bows of the British fleet. When the fog cleared General Howe was surprised to find confronting him a fort emptied of everything except a few heavy cannon. I feel that this paper has already grown too long, but having been requested by our worthy Regent to include the execution of Nathan Hale, I will hurry through to that event.

The evacuation of Long Island had a very distressing effect. The militia returned home, volunteers of short terms insisted upon leaving the army, and some volunteers were disposed to desert. The perplexing problem presented itself to General Washington whether he should cast a heavier gloom over the country by retreating from New York or to virtually risk the fate of the United States by its defense. A middle course was adopted ; he left four thousand men for the defense of the city and retired the balance of his army to the northern end of Manhattan Island, to be in easy support of the city if necessary. In the meantime it was important to ascertain the probable intention of the enemy. Nathan Hale, a patriot of Connecticut, volunteered to penetrate the enemy's lines for that purpose. His mission being accomplished, as he was about clearing the

enemies' lines he was betrayed by a false kinsman, was cast into prison, treated with inhuman harshness, was tried, condemned, and executed on the 22d of September, 1776. His last words being, "I only regret that I have but one life to give to my country."

LOUISA MCLEAN BEDFORD.

REVOLUTIONARY VIRGINIA.

THE present time finds a constantly increasing popular interest in the early history of our common country, and particularly in that part of our history in which England's most valuable Colonies, making joint cause, the Puritan and the Cavalier, the Knickerbocker and the Huguenot, revolted against the Crown and fought their way through seven years of poverty and suffering into the long roll of independent nations.

Favored by the especial esteem of Britain's rulers and named for her greatest Queen, Virginia sprang easily into the lead, and loyal though she had been she early acquired in the Revolutionary struggle a commanding influence with her fellow Colonies. Maine was then but a county of Massachusetts; Vermont had not as yet fought her successful rebellion against New York and New Hampshire; Georgia was struggling with financial distresses and was the youngest of the sisterhood; Delaware, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and New Jersey were limited in area; New York, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania had not equaled the population or the wealth of the Old Dominion.

In area Virginia was by far the largest of the Colonies and had the best claim to the great Northwest Territory, out of which a few years later were carved those great Commonwealths, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin; Kentucky, too, her eldest daughter, was then unsevered from the parent soil; West Virginia, land of the New River, the Kanawha, and the Hawk's Nest, was part and parcel of the Queen of Colonies.

Virginia's geographical location was favorable. Situated midway between Georgia and New Hampshire, extending from the western frontier of civilization to the tide-water of the sea, touching her more radical sister, North Carolina, with her feet,

and resting her head in the snow-capped Alleghanies of the Quaker State, having a common boundary with the land of the Baltimores and the Carrolls, caressed by the Chesapeake and the Potomac, she had equal pride in her broad acres and the beauteous heights of her beloved Blue Ridge.

With a genial climate, a fruitful soil, and a teeming sea, Virginia was the home of amply-laden tables and creature comforts. Her people were fond of social festivities, loved the sound of the fiddle and the harp, and reveled in the sweet cadence and graceful movement of minuet and reel. Free from the pressing burden of poverty, good manners and stately courtesy found time for their indulgence. Visits were frequent and of long duration. Courtships were romantic and ardent. Homes were hospitable and hearts were kindly. The typical Virginian resembled the English squire, softened in manner and strengthened in deference to wife and child, the old and the decrepit; loving his horse, his dog, and his gun as only that man can who lives close to the homely scent of mother earth, who knows the song of the thrush and the oriole, who sees the hand of the Almighty in the opening bud and the falling leaf. Such a man lives only in a pastoral state and the iron horse and the steam plow countenance him not.

The home of the cavalier of sword and plume, of the open door and the welcoming hand, Virginia bore upon her nurturing breasts the noble sons of gentle daughters, and into the ranks of the "old Continentals, with their ragged regimentals," she sent her Washington and her Lees, her Tuckers and her Randolphs, and all her sons of honest lineage and good endeavor, to wrest from her royal master her liberty and her life. Side by side with the bell-crowned sons of the old Bay State, the mountain boys of Israel "Put.," and the daring men of Marion's band, they stood and they fought, and God was with them.

Virginia had her Marshall, greatest of jurists, her Henry, most eloquent of orators, her Wyeths, her Barbours, and her Pendletons, wisest of counselors, but the human heart of man beats fastest to the martial roll of the drum, and the shrill note of the fife sends the blood of the freeman in speediest course.

In April, 1892, I stood under the old elm in Cambridge and

saw its inscription as the tree which sheltered the Father of his Country, George Washington, Esq., of Westmoreland County, Virginia. Called there to command his fellow rebels, with them to share a patriot's honor and a freeman's pride, he stood calm and serene as the eternal hills; at Valley Forge the embodied ideal of patience and endurance; at Brandywine and Trenton the symbolization of fire and energy; in the presidential chair the model of statecraft; in retirement the Cato of his age; methinks Lowell spoke not rashly when saying:

“Virginia gave us this imperial man
Cast in the massive mold of those high-statured ages old,
Which into grander forms our mortal metal ran,
* * * * * * * * *
Mother of States and undiminished men.
Thou gavest us a country giving him.”

EMMA GILLISON HARRIS.

A LADY OF '76.

[To the Tuscarora Chapter of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.]

OUR youthful great-grandmother sat at her wheel;
We love best to picture her there, newly-wed,
Though she may have preferred minuet to her reel,
For a hundred years back maids were maids, I have read.

I fancy she must have been slender and fair,
With as much of a dimple in either pink cheek
As consistent for Puritan maidens to wear,
And a bearing at once that was stately and meek.

Her hair she wore parted, not wholly unlike
The maids that we meet on the streets every day;
Her mind so well poised and so calm, it would strike
The new woman with something akin to dismay.

Though she troubled her head not a bit with reviews—
Philosophy came, through a school hard and stern,
And science—as much as the lady could use;
She had lessons more trying than we have to learn.

They say she could weave the soft gowns that she wore;
She could also mold bread, and when need for them came
She could mold the stern bullets that messages bore
For men to whom freedom was more than a name.

She could sit on her pillion, her rounded white arms

Clasped close round our grandsire, who, seated before,
Kept the timid, though steadfast, young heart from alarms
And gallantly left her beside the church door.

Her love letters—well—we're original now

And don't copy, or we should be tempted from rhyme—
So winning her prose! One is sure that the vow
Of last century's lady was made for all time.

Such a dainty great-grandmother! Some way I feel

A strong wish to exchange, with my kinswoman, days—
And I be the lady that sat at her wheel,

And she the great-granddaughter singing my praise.

MARY A. MASON.

BATTLE OF WHITE PLAINS.

IN the fall of 1776 Washington withdrew his troops from Long Island to New York, and soon after had evacuated the city when the British entered it. On retiring from New York Washington reoccupied for a short time the heights of Harlem. While there General Howe tried to break through the center of Washington's position, but after losing three hundred men he gave up the attempt and spent the next three weeks in studying the situation. A sad incident came now to remind the people of the sternness of military law. Nathan Hale, a young graduate of Yale College, captain of a company of Connecticut rangers, had been for several days within the British lines gathering information. Just as he had accomplished his purpose and was on the point of departing with his memoranda, he was arrested as a spy and hanged next morning, lamenting he had but one life to lose for his country. As Howe deemed it prudent not to attack Washington in front, he tried to get around into his rear, and began on October 12 by landing a large force at Throgs Neck, on the sound. But Washington baffled him by changing front, swinging his left wing northward as far as White Plains. The military maneuvers and preparations in this neighborhood came to a focus on Monday, October 28, 1777, when the British Army, under Generals Howe, Clinton, and Heister, moved on the American forces. The Americans were driven across the Bronx River, the Eng-

lish and Hessian troops followed in pursuit, and had good reason to believe that the War of Independence was about to be terminated by the capture or annihilation of the American Army. But on Chatterton's Hill, which was a rocky plateau to the northward of the village, stood the forces under command of Colonels Brooks, Haslet, and McDonald, and it fell to their lot to arrest the progress of the victorious British and their hirelings. With a view to displacing the Americans from Chatterton's Hill before attacking the main force of the army, Howe ordered a body of Hessians and British to ascend the hill while the main body of the British Army remained encamped on the plains.

Mr. Dawson quotes the following from the description of an eye-witness of that memorable march of the troops up the steep hill: "Its appearance was truly magnificent. A bright, autumnal sun shed its full luster on their polished arms and the rich array of dress and military equipage gave an imposing grandeur to the scene as they advanced in all the pomp and circumstance of war to give us battle. And all this took place in view of the main body of the two armies. It was a fight against unequal odds, the Americans having less than a third the number of men that were against them and nothing short of a miracle could have saved them from defeat. They retreated in good order to a point which is still known as Mount Misery. The entrenchments at White Plains consisted of a square fort of sods in the main street with breastworks on each side running westerly over the south side of Purdy's Hill to the Bronx and easterly across the hills to Horton's pond. When the English attacked Chatterton's Hill on the 28th they were unfinished, but during the nights of the 28th and 29th they were raised and strengthened, being only intended for temporary use. "General Howe committed a great mistake in not attacking General Washington's fortifications in White Plains on the 28th, instead of Chatterton's Hill," so says Bolton in his history of Westchester County, and the following is his account of the battle: "Howe gained nothing in taking that hill. After the works at White Plains were completed great losses to his army must have attended their capture. The experience at Bunker's Hill had made the English cautious

in attacking Americans behind entrenchments. On the morning of October 28th Washington ordered Colonel Haslet to take command of the hill. The enemy in the first place moved toward the fortifications in the village—they then halted—the officers held a council of war on horseback in the wheat fields, and the result was their forces inclined toward the Bronx. Fifteen or twenty pieces of artillery were placed upon the high ground opposite the hill and commenced a furious cannonade upon McDougal's forces, under cover of which fire the British built a bridge over the Bronx and prepared to cross. General McDougal placed a field piece upon a ledge of table rock which did great execution among the British men. As soon as the bridge would admit their crossing they rushed forward and attempted to take the two pieces by a charge up the hill. These cannon were in charge of Alexander Hamilton (then a captain of artillery), and never did officers or men do better execution. When upon the spot in after years describing it to a friend, he was heard to say, 'For three successive discharges the advancing column of British troops were swept from hill top to river.' The British finding this rock inaccessible, inclined to the left down the river and joined the troops under General Rahl, which had crossed almost a quarter of a mile below. They now attacked McDougal and attempted to turn his right flank. They retreated but contested the ground all the way up to the summit of the hill, making a stand at every point. At length the British cavalry gained the crest of the hill. The last stand was made by the Americans behind a fence at the top of the hill and when compelled to retreat it was done in good order over the bridge under cover of some regiments detached by Washington from his main army.

SUSIE LEEDS HERMANCE.

A SOUTH CAROLINA BOY OF REVOLUTIONARY TIMES.

WHEN the tide of war swept over Carolina in 1775 it found a mighty barrier to oppose it. This barrier was formed of living men, yes, and women too. The brave deeds of Marion, Sumter, Pickens, Rebecca Motte, and Emily Geiger are too well known to need repetition, so I will tell the story of a boy. He was a little boy, and little was it he could do for his country, but he did that little well, and his descendants are justly proud of him to-day.

His name was Lewis Malone Ayer. He lived in Marlborough District on the Pedee River in South Carolina, and his father and grown brother were two of Marion's bravest men.

Lewis, who was only twelve years old, remained with his mother and sisters, but his heart was full of patriotism, and greatly he longed to be a man so that he too could shoulder a musket and march against his country's foe.

He had been present when a Tory neighbor at the beginning of the war had urged his father to take the oath of allegiance to the Crown, and thereby save his property from destruction, and deep into his boyish heart had sunk his loyal father's answer: "It is not a question of property, but of liberty."

He was the owner of a beautiful sorrel pony, and dearly loved his pet. He and Beauty were familiar figures to the people of that vicinity.

With both his father and brother in the army, and his own ardent love for the soldiery, he naturally became well known to the military men who came near his home. Finding him a bright, intelligent lad, and the owner of a good horse, they conceived the idea of making him a courier.

Bravely the little lad and his pony traversed wide stretches of country, bearing important messages, which he transmitted orally, so in case of capture there could be found nothing to convict him. He was only a little boy riding for amusement.

But in spite of precautions it soon became known to the enemy how such surprising information passed between parties of the Whigs who were so far separated, and great became the desire of the Tories to capture "the little rebel," as they called him.

Having unsuccessfully pursued him several times, and finding that they had no horse which could overtake the fleet-footed sorrel pony, their desire to possess the pony became almost paramount to their desire to capture the boy.

Once they thought they had succeeded. This is how it happened :

Colonel Kolb, the commander of a company, and a neighbor, came on a hurried and secret visit to his home, escorted by only two of his trusty friends and followers.

The Whigs of the neighborhood learning that the notorious Tory, Major Haines, with a dozen men, was rapidly advancing up the river toward the Kolb house, dispatched young Lewis in haste to warn Colonel Kolb of his danger.

The Tories, however, were too much in advance of the young messenger; the utmost haste that he could make brought him to the place only in time to witness the death of the gallant colonel, and the shameful treachery of the Tory band.

Hiding behind some adjacent shrubbery the boy saw them fire upon the house, and the deadly return from within, which slew three of the invaders.

He saw Major Gaines raise the white flag and ask for parley with Colonel Kolb, and heard the latter agree to meet the Tory major with two of his men, all unarmed, just outside of the house.

He heard the Tories promise that if Colonel Kolb would surrender himself a prisoner he should be honorably treated and very soon exchanged for one of their own leaders, then a captive; he saw the colonel, who hoped thereby to save his own life and preserve his family from molestation, give himself up a prisoner of war, and saw a dozen Tory guns turned at once upon these unarmed men who fell almost upon the spot where they had been promised protection and honorable treatment. He witnessed the cowardly firing of the house, the ejectment of a helpless, bereaved family, and the sad spectacle of the gallant colonel's weeping wife and sisters preserving his body and that of his wounded comrades from cremation.

His mission unsuccessful and the shameful scene burned into his brain the boy turned his pony's head toward home.

Cautiously he made his way until out of sight or sound of the enemy, then in great haste he galloped on to the house of Mr. Munally, whose daughter Sarah was his playmate and friend and in after years his wife.

Thinking first of his faithful horse, he entered the stable, which was some distance from the dwelling, and gave him a good feed, and leaving him in comfort proceeded to the house where he related to his horrified hearers the story of what he had seen. Scarcely had he finished his narration when Sarah, who stood at the window, exclaimed, "Oh, Lewis! here comes a Tory officer on Beauty!" One glance confirmed the truth of the statement, and as the Tories entered one door Lewis rushed out of another. He was seen and pursued by the enemy, but being lighter, more agile, and better acquainted with the premises than his pursuers, he scaled two fences and traversed a large corn field which was dense with large cornstalks and tangled pea-vines and so escaped. After giving over the fruitless chase, the Tories reentered the house demanding food.

Mrs. Munally and Sarah, in order to be sooner rid of their unwelcome guests, busied themselves in preparations for a speedy supper.

Once in passing from the house to the kitchen, which stood a few yards from the dwelling, Sarah heard her name called in a whisper from behind the outhouse. She raised her head an instant and nodded, to show that she had heard and understood. As soon as possible she joined her young playmate who had risked his life by returning, because, as he said, he could not go without his pony.

Major Gaines had hitched the pony close beside the dining-room door, and sat facing the door in order to watch his prize, which he had adorned with a very handsome saddle and a pair of fine pistols, taken from his own horse, which he left in the stall when he found Beauty.

"Oh! Sarah," said Lewis, "if you could only manage to close that door for one minute, I could get my Beauty, and then I defy Major Gaines, or any of his men to catch us." "Just wait a little while," she replied, "I'll do it presently."

While the Tories were eating their supper, Major Gaines still seated so that he could see the pony, Sarah took a chair and

leaned back against the edge of the open door. She must have been a very restless little girl, no position that she could assume seemed quite to her taste. She leaned forward, she leaned backward, and then she moved again, until all at once the much abused chair fell with a crash. Sarah struck her head against the door, which closed with a bang, and her foot became curiously twisted beneath her as she struck the floor.

Great excitement reigned for a few minutes. The girl lay where she had fallen, and upon being raised complained loudly of her injured foot, which for the rest of the evening she refused to use, declaring the pain was too great.

As soon as he could get to it over the fallen chair and moaning girl, Major Gaines opened the door, but he looked out into vacancy where a few moments before had stood young Lewis's sorrel pony.

With an oath Major Gaines sprang into the yard, just in time to see through the gathering gloom steed and rider disappear in a cloud of dust, while the evening breeze bore to his ear a mocking—"Goodby, Major Gaines, until we meet again."

Entering again the house he angrily accused Sarah of purposely closing the door, to which she replied :

"If you think I would hurt myself as I have done for anybody's horse, you are greatly mistaken."

The speed with which Sarah's injuries healed after the Tories had left her father's place, taking with them everything they could carry, might have astonished those worthlies had they witnessed it.

Many times young Lewis, mounted on Beauty, was fired at, but probably owing to the care taken not to injure the horse, he always escaped. And many a chase he led the eager Tories. Often through his superior knowledge of the country he inveigled them into bogs and almost inextricable marshes, the exits of which were known to him, but very mysterious to them, and from which they were glad enough to free themselves and let the young rider go for that time.

On one occasion this little boy and his darling Beauty bore an important message from his father to General Marion over a distance of seventy miles, through a lonely, dangerous, and to him unknown country.

Are there many boys of twelve years who are so brave and fearless as this lad?

He was a worthy son of a noble sire, and having obeyed the command, "Honor thy father and thy mother," he received the promised reward. For ninety-five years Lewis Malone Ayer the elder, for he had a son and namesake better known than he, was a dweller in this world, and in this later day his children's children rise up and call him blessed, and delight to do honor to his name, feeling it a priceless privilege to walk this earth an Ayer.

LULAH AYER VANDIVER.

A BACKWARD GLIMPSE.

WE drop a tear for the patriot brave
As we raise a shout for a nation saved
And mark the place of the hero's grave
With a waving flag above it.

While words deep graven in granite grey
Shall tell to the stranger who wanders that way,
That she merits our notice to-day
Who long has slept below it.

The hands, which at last calmly folded and thin
Were ringing with anguish mid battle's fierce din
On that day, that her hero and kinsman fell, slain
By the sword which home had defended.

The morn's early beams peered softly within
To cheer and to brighten the weary eye, dim,
For alas, that it must be; yonder brave men
Are moaning and dreaming of kindred.

Her hand waver'd not; her young step ne'er was lighter
Than when it encounter'd their life-blood and tighter
She grasped that first cup of cold water,
And held it to lips growing grim.

In the eyes which met hers—glowing brightly with fever
A new hope was born of this sympathy, sweeter
Than e'en life itself; it said to the helper,
"We'll live, God willing, and win!"

The scenes which—a part of that long time ago—
Have crumbled * and changed 'neath many a snow
Or brightened and green'd † with the sweet summer's glow
Are a part of our historic treasure.

* The pickets, platforms, and barracks of Fort Griswold are dust.

† The ramparts of the fort, still grassy and perfect.

And the burdens our foremothers ladened with then
Seem'd nothing to them, neither actual pain—
If the end of it all were a dear country's gain ;
To suffer seemed almost a pleasure.

They cared for the homes which our sires had left,
Whose absentee was cheer'd by the loved so bereft ;
And hearth fires kept burning, while willing hands, deft
Moved in time with the spinning wheel's hum.
With courage and bravery, with sterling strong sense
The maiden inherently added her pence ;
While with wit and with laughter—none deem'd an offense
Her heart beat time for the drum.

But old Father Time, who life's wheels revolving
That relentless reminder of earth's fateful morning,
Bade them welcome the heaven's effulgencee surrounding
Which enfolded and bore them away.
Home faces then cheer'd them and hand-elasps far dearer
For hardships encounter'd and conquer'd—as nearer
Sweet music of voicees then greeted—and clearer
The dawning of day.

H. D. G. F.

ANCIENT NORWICH.

I BRING before you to-day, my dear sisters, Daughters of the American Revolution, nothing new or original, as my subject necessarily dates back to the seventeenth century. I only hope to refresh our memories in regard to the settlement of Norwich until and during the Revolutionary period. The tract of land upon which the city and town of Norwich now stands was purchased from the Indians, June 6, 1659, and at that time consisted of a tract of land nine miles square, situated at the head of what was then called Mohegan or Pequot River. At what period or at whose suggestion the name Thames was given the river is uncertain, but probably it was taken from the Thames in England. However, it seems quite appropriate that this river of New London should be known as the new Thames, or Thames as it is now called. First I will speak of the ancient buildings and the associations clustered around this historic spot where we meet to-day to celebrate.

The first dwellinghouse built in Norwich was Captain John Mason's, and stood upon the site which was subsequently occupied by the courthouse, and at the present time by the

schoolhouse recently erected. A printing office stood near it where the first printing press was set up, and which was afterwards removed to the old office now standing and which we will have the pleasure of visiting to-day. In the year 1773 the art of printing was first introduced into Norwich. Two printing offices were established, one near the courthouse, and the other the one I have referred to, known for fifty years as the Trumbull printing office, near the old church. From this one the first newspaper was issued in 1773. This paper, "*The Norwich Packet*," had a very elaborate heading with a rude cut of a ship under full sail, and a very imposing title making pretensions to a wide circulation, reading thus: "The Norwich Packet and the Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island Weekly Advertiser." The paper was printed by this company until 1776 when the Robertsons (members of the company), being Tories, were obliged to leave the place. John Trumbull then conducted the paper alone until his death in 1802. The title was then changed to "*The Connecticut Sentinel*," and printed about two years for the benefit of his widow, Lucy Trumbull. In 1796 the office was moved to the "Landing." The paper used at the Trumbull printing office was manufactured at Captain Leffingwell's mills on the Yantic River. Aaron Cleveland, who was the great-grandfather of President Grover Cleveland, lived near here and contributed many articles for the *Packet*. He was born at East Haddam, but spent the most active part of his life in Norwich. As the early files of *The Norwich Packet* are exceedingly rare a few quotations of local affairs may prove interesting, I quote from the issue of November 10, 1773, marriage notice: "Last Thursday evening Mr. Mundator Tracy, an accomplished young gentle-man was married to the agreeable Caroline Bushnell, a young lady endowed with every qualification to make the connubial state happy." An obituary notice February, 17, 1774: "On Friday last departed this life at Pomechoag, her saffron colored majesty Ann, Queen-Dowager of the Monahegon Indians, and yesterday her remains were interred, in a manner suitable to her high rank, in the Indian burying ground at Chelsea." Another notice, April 3, 1774: "Dr. Turner has recently extracted the bone of an alewife from the throat of

Mr. Lord, where it had been lodged for twenty-five years, and at various times had given him exquisite pain." July 14, 1796, a circulating library is opened at John Trumbull's printing office, in which are advertised books upon divinity, history, biography, voyages, travels, novels, poetry, and miscellaneous works. If sufficient encouragement offers additions will be made frequently and pains taken to supply the library with the most valuable books which are published from time to time. "The proprietor flatters himself that every person who is desirous of acquiring useful and entertaining information will lend their aid in supporting the library." Several months later appears this impressive advertisement: "Circulating Library. Every one that thirsteth for novelty come. This day an addition of one hundred and twenty volumes has been made to Trumbull's library, chiefly consisting of history, novels, and romances." He doubtless had ascertained during this time the popular taste for reading.

An advertisement appears in the *Packet*, August, 1779, "of a brown camlet riding-hood lost at a turtle entertainment given at Mr. Matthew Leffingwell's." Going back to the spring of 1660 we will get a bit of ecclesiastical history of Norwich, when the Rev. James Fitch, with the principal part of his congregation, moved from Laybrook to Norwich and began the settlement of the town. In 1663 the General Court ordered the deed recorded. In the early days of settlement on the sunmit of the hill towering over the plain stood the venerated house of worship, for many years the only public gathering place for a Christian assembly within the nine miles square. How beautiful the sight one may picture in imagination, the venerable minister, Rev. James Fitch, leading the way in what must have been merely footpaths, with the old and young of the Pilgrim followers scattered along the pathway, and all meeting at the church built upon the rocks. At the end of the first century from its settlement the church, no longer being needed as a lookout post for the town, was moved down from the hill and another church was erected at the corner of the green, where it now stands, and thanks to the courtesy of the committee the Daughters of the American Revolution are gathered within its walls to-day.

This green was the place where trades, merchandise, public business, military exercises, shows, sports, festivals, and the general enterprise of the town found a center. In those days transportation was slow and laborious. The roads, if such they might be called, were barely passable in ox carts. Not until 1789 were these roads much improved. At that time several prominent individuals formed an association to effect an improvement of the road from Norwich to New London, a distance of fourteen miles. This road passed through the Mohegan Indians' land. When the road was in condition to be used by four wheel carriages a toll gate was established, and this was the first turnpike built in the United States.

In addition to the regular stage route to Providence men were engaged to ride weekly to all the larger cities, conveying letters, papers, memorandums, and packages. In March, 1774, Mr. William Goddard, a distinguished printer of Baltimore, arrived in town, and held conference with some of the citizens in regard to establishing a provincial subscription post. Through his endeavors a regular weekly communication was established between Boston and Norwich, for which sixty pounds per annum was subscribed. At this time New London was the place from which letters were delivered for the counties of New London, Windham, and Middlesex. A post office was established at Norwich in 1782. Dudley Woodbridge was probably the first postmaster.

Norwich was one of five cities incorporated by the Legislature of Connecticut in May, 1784. Benjamin Huntington, LL. D., was its first mayor. He was elected in July, 1784, and remained in office twelve years, resigning in 1796. He died at Rome, New York, October 16, 1800. His remains were brought to Norwich and were laid by the side of his wife. Judge Huntington graduated from Yale College in 1761. At this period ladies were accustomed to go up-town to the green for shopping. The goods in the retail stores were somewhat oddly assorted. One merchant advertised sheep's-wool, cod-fish, West India products, and an assortment of European dry goods, and as the subscriber has an interest in a still house at Chelsea, he expects to have New England rum constantly to sell. The dress at that time cannot be eulogized for its sim-

plicity or economy. The wardrobe of the higher classes was rich and extravagant. For example, Widow Elizabeth White, of Norwich, wardrobe as inventoried after her decease, August 16, 1757: Gowns of brown duroy, striped stuff, plaid stuff, black silk crape, calico, and blue camlet, a scarlet cloak, a blue cloak, satin flowered mantle, and furbelow scarf, a woolen petticoat with calico border, a camlet riding hood, long silk hood, velvet hood, white hoods trimmed with lace, a silk bonnet and nineteen caps, a cambric lace handkerchief, one silk and sixteen linen, a muslin laced apron, flowered laced apron, green taffeta apron, fourteen in all, a silver ribbon, silver girdle, blue girdle, four pieces of flowered satin, a parcel of crewel, a fan, turkey worked chairs, a gold necklace, death head gold ring, plain gold ring, set of gold sleeve buttons, gold locket, silver hair peg, silver cloak clasps, a stone button set in silver, a large silver tankard, a silver cup with two handles, ditto with one handle, and a large silver spoon.

A daughter of General Jabez Huntington, who was at boardingschool in Boston, included in her wardrobe twelve silk gowns, and had been there but a short time when her teacher wrote to her parents requesting that another dress made of a certain rich material recently imported should be procured for her in order that her appearance in society should be equal to her rank. This was procured and forwarded. Immediately preceding the Revolution social life seemed to be upon a most delightful footing. We read of visits being made and guests returning by daylight. A large number would plan to make a visit and send word to the hostess that they might be expected. Private parties on a hospitable scale were frequent and mention is made where friends were regaled with tripe suppers and turtle entertainments. Sleighing parties were common, their destination being to halfway houses between Norwich and New London oftener than any other place. The sleighs were large with perpendicular sides coming to a sharp point in the place of a dashboard. Plaid woolen coverlids performed the part of fur robes.

Connecticut has ever been foremost in all patriotic work. The opening of the year 1778 found the American Army starving and fainting in their winter quarters at Valley Forge.

About three thousand were unfit for duty, being without shoes, stockings, or clothing. Many were ill from exposure and were crowded in improvised hospitals or farm houses. Blankets were very scarce. Vegetables were scarcely known in camp, and they were destitute of meat, and the horses were dying for lack of food. All the cattle and sheep near the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers were exhausted. General Washington in this emergency wrote to Governor Trumbull, who at once assembled his Council and laid before them his communication from Washington.

A messenger was sent at once to Colonel H. Champion, at Colchester, who had been instructed by Governor Trumbull to procure all the live cattle possible in anticipation of this necessity. Colonel Champion took from his own herd all he could possibly spare, and through the urgent appeal of Governor Trumbull he was able to increase the drove to three hundred. Colonel Champion and his son went with the cattle quite to Valley Forge. The weather was piercing cold when they set out for the camp of Washington three hundred miles distant. Other cattle were added, making a long procession as they wound along through woods, over hills, and through valleys, cheered by their drivers, until they reached the Hudson River, where they crossed at King's Ferry.

The lowing of the cattle was at last heard reverberating through the forest, where upon the west bank of the Schuylkill the despairing hearts of more than ten thousand nearly famished American soldiers were huddled in the wild inclement woods. They rejoiced at the welcome sounds and poured forth their gratitude in most fervent thanksgiving. In five days after the arrival of the cattle, so closely had they been devoured by the famished soldiers that a knife might have been made from every bone. Several herds of cattle were sent from Connecticut to General Washington by Governor Trumbull. All except one drove of one hundred and thirty reached their destination in safety. This one, when within twelve miles of the encampment, was met by a disaffected inhabitant who represented himself as an American commissary and persuaded the drivers to take the herd to a farm whose owner was also a Tory. They then sent word to Lord Howe and a party of British light

horsemen came to the farm, seized the cattle, and drove them to Philadelphia, where they served to feed the British General and his troops. Governor Trumbull was elected Governor of Connecticut in 1769 and served fifteen years. After General Washington no person contributed more to the success of the Revolution than Governor Trumbull, and his example had a powerful influence upon all of New England. In 1830 the population of Norwich numbered 5,179.

A. J. P.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

[A paper read at a meeting of the Stamford Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on Lincoln Day, October 15, 1895.]

LITCHFIELD COUNTY occupies the northwestern part of Connecticut. On the north is Massachusetts, on the west New York, east the County of Hartford, and south lie New Haven and our own Fairfield.

The first settlement was at Woodbury in 1672, it was then known as Pomperaug, and among the names of those to whom was given permission to establish the "Plantation" are John Minor and Samuel Sherman, the latter an ancestor of General Sherman and William M. Evarts. We find from even the pioneer village came names of note. In this town of Woodbury, in a house still standing, was chosen the first Episcopal bishop of America, Samuel Seabury, consecrated in Scotland in 1784. Here for many years lived S. G. Goodrich, whose Peter Parley books were so familiar to us in our school days. It has been said that no part in the United States of equal area has given to the world so many famous men as Litchfield County. Ethan Allen, Wadsworth, Tallmadge, Beecher, Webster, Woodruff, Bushnell, Pierpont, Bellamy, and many more names belong to Litchfield.

When Woodbury was settled little was known of the northern part of the present county; it was spoken of as the western lands. At the time when Andros threatened the Colonists, and by the way, it was a Wadsworth who told the haughty Englishman to be silent or he "would put daylight through him," they fearing that these western lands might fall under Andros's

rule, granted them in trust to the towns of Hartford and Windsor. Later, when the danger was past, the Assembly tried to reclaim the lands, the towns resisted, a compromise was agreed upon, and in 1721 Litchfield, then called Bantam, was a part of Hartford and Windsor and remained so until 1751, when it became a separate county.

In 1774 Wyoming was annexed to Litchfield and was a part of it at the time of the horrible massacre in July, 1788. After the Revolution Pennsylvania claimed the valley. Since the loss of Wyoming the boundaries have been as we find them to-day. From a sale of a portion of these western lands is derived the "First and Second School Society Fund of Stamford," the benefits of which we are enjoying to-day.

Litchfield County is thirty-three miles long and twenty-seven miles wide. It contains the towns of Warren, Kent, New Milford, settled next after Woodbury, Roxbury, Sharon, Colebrook, whose first pastor was Jonathan Edwards, second; Norfolk, the home of the Battell family; Goshen, Bethlehem, in whose quiet to-day there is little to suggest the brilliancy of its past, when the celebrated Dr. Bellamy had here his school to educate the young men for the ministry, and to his hospitable board came a circle of intellectual friends, chief of whom was Jonathan Edwards, of Massachusetts; Washington, with its noted school "The Gunnery," is in Litchfield, as is Watertown where the Hemmingway silks are made, and Thomaston, home of the "Seth Thomaston Clock Company." Further north is Salisbury, which furnished iron for cannon and ammunition used in the Revolution. A little south and east lies Cornwall, or the Cornwalls, for there are many, east, west, on hill, plain, and in hollow. In Cornwall was established the first foreign mission school in Connecticut, and students came from the Sandwich Islands, China, and Australasia.

Come with me from one of these Cornwalls, the "Bridge" over the stage road to Litchfield, through the pines where at noonday the light is dim, on over hill and through valley where in spring the road is hedged on either side with pink mountain laurel and the arbutus in profusion is waiting to be gathered, past the swamp where the rhododendron bushes form a thicket pink and white with bloom. Nature bestowed stones with a

lavish hand over old Litchfield, but did not deny the gift of choice wild flowers.

In autumn the fringed gentian is abundant. The farmers' children will show you a field that in the season is blue with these starry blossoms and will tell you that this place was once known as "Blue Swamp." Here among the hills, between Cornwall and Litchfield, is a little settlement, a mere handful of houses to-day, for the active life of the place has departed and one wonders if the pews in the two churches are ever filled. But from this little village went many men to fight for freedom from British rule. Following the direct road to Litchfield, just beyond the second church and facing the village green, we find an old white house, roomy and comfortable, yet not of pretentious architecture. When the call for troops was heard, from this house went father and only son. After the first campaign, the farmer returned home, the son resumed his studies at Yale, graduated in 1778, then joined the army again, took part in the battles of Saratoga and was present at Yorktown, and was later one of those who drew up the present Constitution of Connecticut and a founder of the society of the Cincinnati. While in Saratoga it is possible that this young officer had in mind that if in time of peace it is best to prepare war, it would be equally well in time of war to prepare for peace, as he brought a bride from the New York settlement to his home among the hills of Connecticut, and she filled the old house with goodly store of Dutch treasure. The richly carved four post bed, sideboard with its decanters and glasses, pewter platters, polished till they were fit neighbors for the silver tankards, the large fireplace with its andirons and Holland tiles, where children and grandchildren saw pictured Jacob's ladder and Joseph's coat. It was on this broad hearth-stone that a cane was demolished by the energetic efforts of the first grandson to bring water from the rock as did Moses. This house is not the only one with a history that would interest us as Daughters of the American Revolution. I mention it because it is directly on our way to our destined Litchfield Hill, or, as it was then called, "Town Hill."

John Marsh and John Buel were the pioneer settlers of Litchfield village. In what year the first house was built I do not

know. The oldest house now standing is, I believe, the Wolcott house; the second oldest the Marsh house, built in 1754. After much discussion and some bitter controversy, Litchfield was finally made the county seat, and the old courthouse, since burned, echoed to the eloquence of such men as Reeve, Gould, Edwards, Tracy, Allen, Kirby, Calhoun, and the Smiths of Roxbury.

Litchfield was a peace-loving town and from the first the center of an intellectual life quite unique. In religious matters it was liberal, the one church, Congregational, answering at times for both denominations. The path of the Episcopallians was not always one of pleasantness, but still there were no very bitter troubles, and in time each flock had a fold. Lyman Beecher, the pastor, and Truman Marsh, the rector, though both controversialists, had for each other a sincere respect and brotherly regard. Difference of creed made practically as little impression on their friendship as it does on that of their great-granddaughters who are with us to-day. The snows of winter did not often keep the faithful from worship in the "meetinghouse." They came through storm and frost, and were seated with respect to age, the elder ones in front, the younger at the back, the deacons directly under the high pulpit, it being deemed their especial privilege to receive, as Horace Bushnell says, "The more perpendicular droppings of the word." They sang, they prayed, and they listened to a sermon interrupted at noon by a short recess. After seed cake luncheons were eaten and foot-stoves refilled, the sermon was resumed and proceeded, let us hope, to a speedy benediction.

These were days of economy. I find record of a ball given in 1748, the cost of which was one pound. This included paying the fiddler, and the young people were severely reprimanded for reckless extravagance. As the years passed on the place grew rapidly. In those days families were large and early marriages the rule. It was then considered, to quote again from Bushnell, "That women were given by the Almighty, not so much to help their husbands spend a living as to help them get one."

No battles were fought in Litchfield County, but she responded nobly to aid the cause of Independence. The first

cavalry regiment which joined the army was raised here by Sheldon and Litchfield's sons. Tallmadge, Seymour, Wolcott, Welch, Swift, Elmore, Warner, Sedgwick, Rogers, Blagden, Stoddard and others have left records of which their descendants may well be proud. Nor were the women slow to aid the cause. The gilded, leaden equestrian statue of George III, that had stood in Bowling Green, was missing one morning a few days after the Declaration of Independence. The "Sons of Liberty" had assisted his majesty to dismount, and carried him by night to Litchfield, where Governor Wolcott, a signer of the famous document, was ready to receive him. Lead was scarce and high in those days, and pretty Laura Wolcott and gentle Ruth Marvin, with their girl friends, met and gave his majesty a warm welcome. They melted him into bullets and sent 42,088 to add to the resources of the Continental Army. If I mistake not it was this same Laura Wolcott who, as Mrs. Goodrich, was noted for her beauty and wit. The British Ambassador met her at a reception, and turning to General Tracy said: "By George, Tracy, Mrs. Goodrich would be distinguished in the Court of England." To which the quick witted Yankee replied: "Yes, sir; she is distinguished even on Litchfield Hill."

Here in the jail were confined the Royal Governor of New Jersey, a son of Benjamin Franklin, and Mayor Matthews, of New York. To the latter belonged the first pleasure carriage, a chair, ever seen in Litchfield. In 1772 was established by Miss Sarah Pierce a seminary for young ladies, for many years the most celebrated institution of its kind in the United States. In 1784 Tapping Reeve, whose wife was a sister of Aaron Burr, founded the famous Law School. The building still stands, though in another part of the town, and on the tiny square window panes one can read to-day the youthful autographs of Calhoun, Pierpont, Edwards, Clayton, and others. After 1798 James Gould was associated with Reeve in conducting the school. It has been said of these two men: "They laid the cornerstones in the foundation of true American patriotism—loyalty to law."

We will take a glance at some of the quaint homes and then say good-bye to old Litchfield. There is a new Litchfield to-

day; a Litchfield of progression, of brick blocks and plate-glass windows, where the whiz of the bicycle, the click of the tennis racquet, and the laugh of the summer girl is heard; but it does not appeal to us; we will turn our backs on its gayety and walk under the old elms to the head of North street, where is the Beecher house, moved from its original site however. In Litchfield Harriet Beecher Stowe and Henry Ward Beecher were born. Here is the Cartin house, a few doors below it the home of Miss Pierce, then the Sheldon house, now owned by Prof. James Hoppins, of New Haven. This house was once the Sheldon Tavern; here Washington spent more than one night; here he kept a whole company of horse guards waiting while he slowly dressed and still more slowly eat his breakfast. This house was also the home of James Gould. Crossing the park from which the old railing has been taken, a few steps down South street, we come to the house of Major Seymour. His portrait, taken in the uniform he wore at the surrender of Burgoyne, is still to be seen, as is also that of his wife, taken with her youngest son Epaphioditus—perhaps I had better add that the boy lived in spite of the name and became a banker in Brattleboro, Vermont. Major Seymour's house is now the Rectory, presented to the parish by his only daughter, herself the wife of one of the first rectors of old St. Michael's. She lived to a good old age, over ninety. This dear lady, a woman of integrity, marked force of character, and sweetness of disposition, the manner of her life is well described in lines that it is not inappropriate to quote on Lincoln Day, "With malice toward none, with charity for all." In her extreme old age she was the recipient of many calls from visitors to the village, and sometimes her temper was sorely tried to find herself regarded as a sort of curiosity. She had no patience with sickly sentiment or gush; when a young divinity student, in search perhaps of a text, came one day to her and in elaborate phrase asked what she considered the happiest day of her long life, there was a merry twinkle in her brown eyes as she replied with simple directness, "The day when I had my last tooth extracted?"

Right here I want to call attention to circumstances so unlike ours in which these people lived from day to day. When Major

Seymour's daughter was married, Chloe, a little colored girl, was one of her gifts or portion. Chloe grew and was faithful, but illness came, the family purse ran low, and the Rector's wife reluctantly told Chloe she felt she must let her go. Obediently she went, but a few days later the mistress of the house going to the kitchen to prepare the evening meal was surprised to see the form and turbaned head of the negro woman moving about the room. Catching sight of the little lady in the doorway Chloe said : " I 'se come home and I want to stay right here till I die," and she did. But she lived to see times grow bright in the household ; she cared tenderly for the children, watched over the grandchildren, was regarded with mingled awe and affection by the great-grandchildren. She saw the rector and the rector's wife carried to their last resting place, and in time she was carried there, too, and lies near the master and mistress she served so long and loved so well, leaving the hoard of her savings to the church where she had worshiped from childhood. Oh ! that there might have been generations of Chloes, truly we would rise up and call them blessed.

At the Wolcott house, not far from the Rectory, Washington stopped on his way to West Point at the time of Benedict Arnold's treachery. Opposite is the house of Judge Reeve ; here were entertained Washington, Lafayette, Burr, and many others. There is no place outside of the large cities that has had so many of her citizens become Senators, Representatives, Governors, Chief Justices, and Judges as has dear old Litchfield.

MARY CLARISSA DICKENSON HART.

HISTORIC PLACES IN DERRY, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

[Read at a meeting of the Molly Reid Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, October 12, 1895.]

I BEG to say at the outset, in the words of a worthy Doctor of Divinity to whom we were accustomed to bring puzzling questions in theology, " On this subject I am not able to speak dogmatically." Like an old-time applicant for Pinkerton Academy privileges, " I don't know much and sometimes I

don't know that sartain." And if any of you desire to be possessed of a firmer conviction of the importance of our Society let me invite you to prepare a paper on " Historic Places in Derry." To every mention of your work your friends will respond with enthusiasm, " Delightful ! this town is so rich in historic ground." Possibly, as you proceed to locate and describe these spots of soul-stirring interest, you may find them in your own mind as a Wellesley girl found the dates marked on her examination paper, " Somewhat hazy." You consult a descendant of one of the early settlers to be told, " Well, it is somewhere near Mr. Somebody's farm." You narrate a thrilling incident associated with a particular place only to see your friend's face light up with amusement at your credulity. You consult another only to find the falsity of all your preconceived ideas displayed. You continue your work strong in the conviction that, although the duty of the hour may differ widely, you have great need of the " Spirit of '76." In a paper recently read before a society, whose purpose is akin to that of our own, it was recommended that each should " build over against her own door."

Within a circuit of something more than a mile from my own door are located a half dozen spots of rare historic interest. Midway between the villages of Derry and East Derry is situated the famous " Horse Hill," where according to early tradition, were tied the horses of the two pioneer parties who met in this place on their return from Haverhill, Massachusetts, whence they had brought their families, provisions, and household goods, and one party their minister, whom they had gone out of their way to bring hither from Dracut. And what do we hear spoken at this meeting in the wilderness? Complaints? Nay, congratulations that the good hand of God had brought them over the dangerous deep and through varied hardships in safety. Not far distant, on the east side of Beaver Pond, is a spot which from associations long connected with it brings to our mind's eye a scene of exalted sublimity. Here we have often been told, one hundred and seventy-six years ago on the 12th of April last, the savage wilds first echoed the gospel sound. Beneath a widespread oak the man of God read : " And a man shall be as a hiding-

place from the wind, and a cover from the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry place; as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." From this text the pastor preached the first sermon, and prayer and praise ascended from devout hearts. Time has prostrated the mighty oak, a tree planted in its place has likewise fallen, only a heap of stones now marks this place long honored as a place of the covenant. The common field where the first rude dwellings of those brave men and women were built, near where the turnpike crosses Westrunning Brook, is another ever-to-be-remembered place.

Almost within view from my own door is the site of the house which the devoted band very soon after his settlement erected for their minister, the Rev. James MacGregor. It was the first framed house in Londonderry and stood nearly opposite the site of that now owned by the family of the late Calvin Morrison. That they should so soon have provided a framed house for their minister shows the loyalty of the hardy people in their care for the servant of that God whom they worshiped in their wilderness home. Truly,

"Broad is the scroll, the list that bears
Of men as ardent, brave, and true
As lands in peril ever knew,
And women of pure and glowing lives,
Meet to be heroes' mothers and wives."

Just a mile from my door lies the farm now owned by Mr. W. H. Thwyng, which a woman of ye olden time managed wisely and well for more than seven years of her husband's absence while he fought the Nation's battles. Here Molly Reid, wife of General George Reid, trained her sons and daughters five and managed farm, stock, and workmen so well that, even then, mindful that

"Courage knows no narrow ban,
But brave endeavor to be free,
Strong arm and stronger will should be
Honored in woman as in man."

Her friend, General John Stark, declared: "If there is a woman in New Hampshire fit to be Governor it is Molly Reid." Light of heart was she, with keen zest for life's enjoyments when, widowed and bearing the weight of more than fourscore

years, she mounted her horse and rode to visit her friend, the Derbys, making merry with jest and tale of the gay weddings of her youth.

Another milestone reaches the Derby house, home of General Derby and scene of the memorable visit of General Lafayette in 1824. A memento of the visit was found in recent years when, in the process of changes made in the interior of the house, an oil portrait of General Lafayette was found between the partitions.

Historic? Why all the street seems historic, scene of the procession in honor of the loved General, when from towns far and near the soldiers hastened to greet him.

Often have my childish ears listened eagerly to the repetition of his words spoken to my grandfather, who said, as he clasped the honored hand: "General, the last time I saw you was at the battle of Monmouth." "Another shake, then, Captain," was the reply, followed by the strong hand grasp.

Truly, that grand old road, the King's highway, built by order of the King, and called by Samuel H. Taylor (the Arnold of New England) and his pedestrian companions, who trod it in their daily walk to Pinkerton Academy, "the royal road to learning," seems more royal yet since these soldier feet have trodden it.

Somewhat beyond a mile, on the farm now belonging to Mr. William White, is the site of another Revolutionary hero, of one whose well-earned fame is the pride of New England's sons and daughters. Here, where the apple trees blossom and fruit, and where, each year, the bricks from the old homestead are ploughed from the soil, was the infant home of General John Stark, a name whose mention sends the proud blood swifter through one's veins. At his saw mill, in Manchester, when the news of the battle of Lexington reached him, in ten minutes he was on his way to Cambridge. Do we not hear the Governor say:

"For a regiment now, with Stark at its head
And the boon they gained through the noble leader,
Was Bennington Day, and Burgoyne's surrender."

Just a mile and we reach the old common. Hither, when the news of Gage's march from Boston arrived, from farm and

shop, over hill and dale, men came, bidding all they met to bear the news. Few were the hours that passed when all who could bear arms reached the common. It has since been the scene of many a varied pageant. Words of patriotism are often spoken there, but they are only the echo of those short thrilling appeals then made for the sacrifice of life and treasure and family comfort for the great object that had brought those brave men to this wilderness land. Historic instinct with thrilling associations are the clods on which we daily tread. In Derry village are homes and the sites of homes where once dwelt men and women whose names are an inspiration to higher endeavor.

The Thornton house still stands, which was owned and occupied, and the larger part of it erected by Matthew Thornton, whose name we proudly declare was signed to our Nation's immortal Declaration, and whose quaint sayings we so fondly treasure. Other homes there are, known by the name of Pinkerton, dear to all lovers of thrift and education, and associated with the beautiful temple of learning that adorns our town.

One other spot I will mention, associated not with the American Revolution, but with one of scarce less importance, judged by the standard of the men and women who early dwelt in our town and who were at the front in the movement for the higher education of woman. Next to liberty,

"Learning, and righteous law
Shone in the vision they daily saw."

Often, as I pass Hildreth Hall, in imagination, I see a well-groomed horse and a chaise descending the hill on the way from the East village. In the chaise is seated a faultlessly-dressed gentlemen of sacerdotal mien, who drives to the tavern, ties his horse and awaits the arrival of the stage coach, which is to bring from a neighboring State one whose name has since become a household word. The coach arrives and from it alight several gentlemen and one person, evidently not the lady. The worthy man looks in vain; he starts to unfasten his horse, but that indefinable something that will, at times, be heard in spite of all arguments of the judgment to the contrary, compelled him to go to the waiting-room. Hat in hand, he

placed his head just inside the door of the waiting-room, and with courteous grace but with a glance that seemed to exclude the person, he said, "Ah, excuse me, but I was expecting Miss Lyon." "I am Miss Lyon," promptly responded the person. With well-concealed dismay and unfailing politeness the minister helped Miss Lyon into his chaise, and before the end of the mile ride was reached was well satisfied that the trustees had made no mistake in their selection of who should carry forward their new enterprise, a young ladies' school.

World-wide is the reverence for the name of "Mary Lyon" to-day. Those noble women of the past, by the fireside in the sacred shrine of home, in the school-room, and, if need be, on the farm, wherever it was found they met the need of their time and "builded better than they knew."

SEMANTHE C. MERRILL.



WHAT THE SONS ARE DOING.

THE following addresses were given at the meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution at their January meeting, to which the resident Daughters were invited.

NORTH AMERICAN COLONIZATION, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO VIRGINIA AND THE CAROLINAS.

BY J. L. M. CURRY, LL. D.

[Read before the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, at their January, 1896, meeting.]

THE fifteenth century was marked by two great events, the Protestant reformation and the discovery of America. The actors in the one and the promoters of the other were irreconcilably hostile, and yet, in the course of time, these two extraordinary occurrences, so potential in their influence on civilization, became closely related, and were mutually helpful in evolving the outcome of each other. The discovery led to the settlement of Central and South America under Catholic initiation and control. On the 3d of May, 1493, Alexander VI, of Borgia descent, claiming sovereign proprietorship over all newly discovered lands, "by virtue of the authority of omnipotent God, granted to us in St. Peter, and of the vicarship of Jesus Christ, which we administer upon the earth," issued a bull, conferring upon the Spanish sovereigns all lands already discovered, or thereafter to be discovered, in the Western Ocean, with jurisdiction and privileges similar to those formerly bestowed upon the Crown of Portugal. To prevent a quarrel between the two "most Catholic countries," a second bull was issued, on the following day, decreeing that to the Spaniards should belong all the lands discovered, or to be discovered, west of a meridian one hundred leagues west of the Azores and Cape Verde Islands. After a year's wrangling a

treaty was agreed upon, which moved the line three hundred and seventy leagues west from the Cape Verde Islands. This gave the Brazilian coast to the Portuguese and accounts for their long occupation of Brazil and the use of the Portuguese language in the Republic. (Fiske's Discovery of America, 454-459.)

Prior to the uncovering of our continent, trade had clung to the Mediterranean, and the ocean was not so much a pathway as a boundary, the *ultima thule*. The discovery substituted in large degree the Atlantic for the Mediterranean as the highway of commerce, and the "Great Sea," which once had been the theater of industry, civilization, war, religion, lost its crown and scepter as the sea of history and human intercourse. In the time of the Plantagenets England was scarcely a maritime state; then, it could not be said of her

"Her march was o'er the mountain wave
Her home was on the deep."

In the reign of Elizabeth, Seeley says she discovered her vocation for trade and for the dominion of the sea, and she began to encourage naval adventure and a kind of freebooting on the water in imitation of her viking ancestors. (Expansion of England, 80, 87, 89.)

The papal assumption of territorial lordship was not recognized universally and, in 1584, a patent, obtained from England, constituted Sir Walter Raleigh lord proprietary with almost unlimited power over an extensive region in North America. (Fiske's Civ. Gov. in the U. S., ch. 6.) In 1606 James I signed the charter of Virginia, and in 1620 that of New England, and under these, settlements grew up which gradually covered the coast from Newfoundland to Florida. Spain was very unwilling to yield her claim to all of the continent. Her aim was to create in America a new Roman Empire, held as the exclusive possession of the Spanish crown under the papal bulls. Some English were resolved to secure "a lot or portion in the New World," and they established Colonies which should advance the commonwealth, the commerce, and the Church of England. (Brown's Genesis, XIII, XIV.)

The Spanish Minister in London was much disturbed by these efforts at English and Protestant colonization, and wrote

frequently and urgently to the King and Council to arrest and extinguish the unhallowed proceedings. On the 22d of September, 1607, the "Bad project should be uprooted now, delay will make much more difficult to drive out." October 16, 1607, "It will be serving God and your Majesty to drive these villains out from there, hanging them in time, which is short enough for the purpose." On the 12th of April, 1609, greatly disturbed by sermons and more vigorous efforts to colonize, he wrote: "Your Majesty, I hope, will give orders to these insolent people to be quickly annihilated," saying he got his information from a man whom he could trust, "although he is a heretic." In other places he denounced the "villainy of the English in going to Virginia" and spoke of them as "pirates." (Brown, 89, 117, 119.)

The efforts to "exclude or drive out" England from Virginia were unavailing and settlement went on under severest discouragement. There was at that time no surplus of population in England or in Europe, and on the North Atlantic coast were no mines of precious minerals to tempt and keep alive the more than hazardous adventure. Sir Francis Bacon said in Parliament in 1617: "The solitude of Virginia was crying aloud for inhabitants." The early immigrants and writers, however, pictured the land as unsurpassed in attractions. Percy, in his "Discourse on the Plantation," 1606, says: "The ground all flowing over with faire flowers of sundry colors and kindes as though it had been in any Garden or Orchard in England. Strawberries and other fruits unknowne, cedar and other trees issuing out sweet Gums like Balsam. Garden of tobacco and other fruities and herbes." Whittaker, writing from Henrico, 1612, says: "A place beautified by God with all the ornaments of Nature and enriched with earthly treasures." Beginning with the Bay of Chesapeake, "Interlined with seven goodly rivers, the least whereof is equal to our river of Thames." (*sic*) Potomac and Rappahannock equal to the Thames! The poet Drayton, in 1619, in "Ode to the Virginian Voyage," sang of "Virginia, earth's only paradise." The Colonies occupied a fringe of the ocean and did not penetrate into the interior. The pathless forest of dense woods, the barriers of Indian tribes, the hard necessities of support for themselves and

families, the sparseness of population, remoteness from the Old World, slow travel by land and sea, made the reduction of the land to cultivable farms, and the building up of stable settlements, and the organization of society and government very tedious and difficult. Mr. Alexander Brown says:

The Colony was located thousands of miles from the base of supplies ; the only means of reaching there was by the small sailing craft of those days, and the only natural route thereto was via the trade-winds and ocean currents which passing through the tropics subjected their small craft to tempests, hurricanes, and shipwreck,—and the emigrants to “the sickness;” and through the Spanish West Indies made their vessels liable to capture by the Spaniards. “The sickness,” “the calentura,” “the yellow fever,” bred in the tropics, caused the rate of mortality to be terrible. And as the plague (cholera ?) was raging in London during 1603–1611, that infection was also brought, from time to time, into Virginia. Prior to June 25, 1621, “scarce eighty of an hundred of those who left England reached Virginia alive, and many died after landing there.” The colony was situated in a malarial country to which the English, being unacclimated, caused disease and death ; the country was filled with a numerous, savage, cunning, and hostile people, who delighted in ambushes, murders, and wars ; and for the first three years the plantation was hampered by a very bad form of government which bred factions and caused anarchy, “even to their owne ruine.”

A century ago there was a discussion, renewed vigorously here in 1892, whether the discovery of America had been of advantage to mankind, and Charles Francis Adams, in a trenchant paper before the Massachusetts Historical Society, said that if the adverse conclusions had been limited to the first century and a half after the discovery, they would have been less open to criticism than now appears.

In the great political struggles between constitutional institutions and absolutism which followed the Reformation Spain was the mainstay of political absolutism and of the Catholic Church. “In the life and death struggle of the sixteenth century, the whole weight of the discovery of America was thrown against religious and political freedom and in favor of the Inquisition and Slavery and the Catholic Church.” So far as concerns any discussion of the Church and of the Inquisition this paper expresses no opinion. As to slavery on this continent, the discovery and settlement of America unquestionably fastened this incubus on the continent and people. The importation of Africans existed as early as 1507, and Charles V gave it open

encouragement. But it would be unjust to hold Spain chiefly responsible for the "peculiar institution" which was our Iliad of woes. When Cromwell made war on Spain, it is by no means certain that he attacked her as the great Catholic power; more probably, it was as the monopolist of the New World trade. The war of the "Spanish succession" was because England feared that France would enter into the Spanish monopoly of the New World and shut her out. The Asiento contract was extorted as one of the results of the war and thus made England a great slave-trading power. This closed the Spanish monopoly of the trade of Central and South America, and England was thus allowed to furnish Spanish America with slaves. The trade grew into larger dimensions. England prosecuted it for two hundred and seventy-four years, in the course of which 5,000,000 negroes were caught and put to labor. (Kettell, 12.) From sordid motives, England and her sovereigns were active in the traffic and forced slavery on Virginia and the Carolinas in the face of the most indignant protests. In 1754 a tax was levied on importation of negroes. (1 Dinwiddie Papers, 156.)

Many of the early settlers may have come in search of fortune. Fauquier: "Not even the terrors of border wars with the savages could stop the enthusiasm of Virginian adventurers from running backwards to hunt for fresh lands." (2 Banc., 181.) Some from compulsion, some from love of change and peril, but others, came for greater enjoyment of freedom of conscience. The Anglican Church at one time was harsh, and New England afforded, for a season after 1620, a refuge for Puritanism and Brownism or Independency. This was not a continuous cause, nor did the tide of influx long keep up a constant or swelling stream. (Seeley, 71, 153.)

From various causes, partially mentioned, the territory between Florida and Nova Scotia was divided into distinct local governments and each had its own separate history. Each Colony, distinct in origin, was separate from and independent of the others; as distinct as though created by different sovereignties; each was a dependency and an integral part of the British Empire; each was a creature of the British State and legally subject to its sovereignty; the common bond of union

was through allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain. (Fiske's Civ. Gov., 157.) The corporations, created by laws of Great Britain, scattered along the Atlantic Coast were as distinct and individual as are the different railroad companies which have severally obtained charters and grants of land from the United States. In all that pertained to the regulation of their respective affairs they acted singly. A British subject residing within one of the Colonies had, within the territory of the other Colonies, the common-law rights of a British subject, but no more, and not otherwise, than he would have had in a British colony in Asia. The laws enacted by the separate legislative assemblies had force and authority only within the limits of the Colonies and had no extraterritorial validity. What Massachusetts did had no civil efficacy, no governmental sanction, in Connecticut or Rhode Island. A colony was not merely a community derived from the parent country, but it remained connected in a relation of political dependence. The Colonists immigrated but did not secede. They brought their household gods with them. Practically they brought the State with them. Between them and the mother country there was community of race, language, literature, religion, and the Colonies were but an extension of English nationality. Let us frankly acknowledge that between Great Britain and the Colonies there was a real interchange of services. In return for monopoly of trade, England gave frequent aid in defending against the Indians, and afterwards the French, and mainly because of the Colonies England was involved in two great wars, and much of the national debt was incurred thereby. (2 Banc., 204.) To defray these expenses Grenville favored the imposition of a tax. The Colonies had contributed more than an equitable share, even in excess of ability, as Parliament acknowledged on several occasions between 1756 and 1763. (1 Fiske's Am. Rev., 15; Seeley, 65; May's Const. Hist., 515.)

Our Union is an example of forty-five States, separate, largely independent, with immense powers of government, held together without any of the inconveniences which are felt in other countries. This comes from early initiation into home rule, from the discipline of local self-government. The Colonies had separate Governors, separate Legislatures, and separate courts,

and, with scrupulous vigilance, afterwards safe-guarded this separateness in the Articles of Confederation and in the Constitution. Massachusetts and Virginia were, prior to the Revolutionary War, no more one politically than are Canada and New South Wales. Loose alliances between some of the Colonies sometimes existed before the Declaration of Independence, but they were very lax and short-lived. As might have been anticipated, these remote Colonies felt compelled more or less frequently to complain of neglect on the part of Great Britain to protect them against injustice and wrong, of ignorance, indifference, and preoccupation of rulers, and to assert the right to govern themselves. (Adam Smith, Book iv, ch. 7.) Very early there was in some of the New England Colonies a spirit alienating them from old England and attracting independence. Representative assemblies grew up of themselves spontaneously in the process of civil evolution. An old historian writes in 1619 : "This year the House of Burgesses broke out in Virginia at Jamestown." (Seeley, 67; Fiske's Civ. Gov., 155.) This was the first representative body that ever sat in America, and in 1624 it declared that "The Government shall not lay any taxes or ympositions upon the Colony, their lands or their commodities, other way than by the authority of the General Assembly, to be levied and ymployed as the said Assembly shall appoint." (1 Henry's Henry, 51; 1 Hening, 124.) In 1636, the very year in which Hampden resisted the payment of ship money, Massachusetts asserted her exclusive power of taxation. (1 Pitkin, 89-91.) In 1651 Virginia made a treaty with the Commonwealth of England, by which it was stipulated that her people should have free trade with all nations as the people of England had, and that taxes should not be imposed, nor forts erected, nor garrisons maintained in Virginia but by the consent of her Assembly. (1 Hening, 120, 363, *et seq.*) The Governors of Virginia deplored and condemned the disposition on the part of the people not to regard themselves as practically subject to England. Governor Spotswood, November, 1711, in his address to the General Assembly, recommended that forty pounds of tobacco per poll be levied on every titheable person throughout the Colony (computed at 30,000), in behalf of the clergy. That out of

that fund be paid 16,000 pounds to each minister, and that the overplus be applied to the erecting, répairing, and adorning of churches and providing suitable ornaments. This was all he thought fit to communicate to the lower house, the better to draw them in to relish the scheme, for they are such a whimsical multitude that it requires a great deal of management to gain their consent. (Letters, 128.) It was under a modification of this law that the famous "Parsons' Cause" arose, the first formal defiance of British authority, when Henry asserted the indefeasible right of Virginia to make laws for herself, and declared that the King, at the request of the clergy, in annulling a salutary ordinance, had degenerated into a tyrant and forfeited all right to obedience. (1 Fiske's Am. Rev., 19; 2 Bancroft, 195.)

October 15, 1712, he writes, "The mob of this country having tried their strength in the late election, and finding themselves able to carry whom they please, have generally chosen representatives of their own class, who, as their principal recommendation, have declared their resolution to raise no tax on the people, let the occasion be what it will. This is owing to a defect in the Constitution, which allows to every one, though but just out of the condition of a servant, and that can purchase but half an acre of land, an equal vote with the man of the best estate in the country." In 1718, the payment of a penny letter postage from England was resisted, because Parliament could not levy a tax without the consent of the General Assembly.

March 12, 1754, Governor Dinwiddie writes, "I am sorry to find the House of Burgesses very much in a republican way of thinking, and indeed they do not act in a proper constitutional way, but make encroachments on the prerogative of the Crown, which some former governors admitted too much to them, and I fear without a very particular instruction, it will be difficult to bring them to order." "Several things in Journal of Assembly unconstitutional and derogatory to the prerogatives of the Crown." Again on May 5, 1756, he reproved the Burgesses, saying, "I cannot help expressing my resentment at the great indignity offered the Supreme Court of this Colony by sending their Mace Bearer within the bar and taking away

such of the ministers of that court as were Members of the House, and thereby obstructing in some measure the course of justice, which is an unprecedented step." (1 Letters, 100, 156; 2 ib., 403.)

In 1757, two years after Braddock's defeat, Washington was defeated for a seat in the House of Burgesses from Frederick County, receiving only forty votes, while two other candidates received two hundred and seventy-one and two hundred and seventy. At the next election the county redeemed itself, Washington, three hundred and ten; Martin, two hundred and forty; West, one hundred and ninety-nine; Swearinger, forty-five, two last the former delegates. In 1751 a much larger vote for Washington. (XI Va. Hist. Col., 116.)

In 1769, he was with Jefferson and Henry at Williamsburg in full sympathy with Massachusetts, and when Botetourt dissolved the factious body, it straightway reassembled in Raleigh tavern and adopted resolutions prepared by Washington to continue the policy of nonimportation. All the Southern Colonies concurred in these resolutions. (1 Fiske's Am. Rev., 64.)

North Carolina, like Virginia, represented a traditional tendency somewhat different from what existed in New England. The inhabitants were not in sympathy with Cromwell or the Commonwealth. With few exceptions all came from the British Islands, and the Church of England was established and sustained by tithes as the legal religion. Reasoning *a priori*, they could not have been suspected of an inclination to set up for themselves (2 Banc., 208), as they were rather favored by the mother country, and yet Spotswood, in 1712, in writing to the Council of Trade, speaks of the unaccountable obstinacy in the Council of the Province of North Carolina in refusing to submit to Her Majesty's determination. In 1751, Governor Burrington complained that the Colonists of North Carolina had "always behaved insolently to their Governors. Some they have driven out of the country; at other times they have set up a government of their own choice, supported by men under arms." (1 Polk's, 8.) In 1764 the Colony claimed the inherent right and exclusive privilege of imposing their own taxes. (2 Banc., 256.) In 1771 North Carolina offered the first armed resistance to British authority, and at Allemane was shed the

first blood in the struggle for liberty. (1 Fiske's Am. Rev., 75.) Tarleton, in his Memoirs, says the counties of Mecklenburg and Rohan were more hostile to England than any others in America. On the 20th of May, 1775, the paper known as the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was adopted, and on the 30th of July of that year Governor Martin wrote to the Colonial Secretary of England that the resolves of the committee at Mecklenburg surpassed all the horrid and treasonable publications of inflammatory spirit that this continent has as yet produced. No wonder Cornwallis called Charlotte "The hornet's nest of North Carolina."

A traditional fallacy is that the term "Union" is often used in connection with the Congresses of 1774 and 1775, as if it imported a political union—a common government. Only by the most liberal and strained construction can such significance be given to it. The North American Colonies had common grievances, and there was little prospect of redress or remedy except through mutual counsel and support. Concert only to the extent of insisting upon constitutional rights was had, and to "use the term Union with its present political association is an inexcusable solecism." The composition of the Congress of '74, the mode of selection, the powers of the members, the acts of the Congress, all show this beyond a peradventure. "There is not a trace in any popular or official act of the time that can be expounded as a claim, on the part of the Continental Congress, of power of international control." (1 Fiske's Am. Rev., 80.) "The Colonies were no more a nation than twelve neighbors meeting for discussion of a possible business venture would be a partnership." (Small's Beginnings of Amer. Nationality, 40-42.) The Congress of 1775 was practically another Continental Committee (1 Fiske, 132), of irregular constituencies, with no technical legal authority, and as the charter governments were no longer *de facto* governments, revolution was an accomplished fact. The Colonies chose deputies irregularly as before. The powers of the members were only slightly different, and the Colonies remained conspicuously independent of the determinations of the Congress. The acts of the body show a common purpose to postpone all manner of interests in order to preserve liberties by

united efforts, yet "the inter-Colonial coöperation in no sense committed the Colonies to any system of permanent relations after the object for which they temporarily combined had been attained. Union was at this period a concept with which the notion of fixed organic connection had not yet been joined." (Small 57.) The Congresses acted for the whole as they were the only possible medium of coördination and combination, and resistance was hopeless unless it was concerted, but the precise character of the Continental body and of its relations to the States was well understood by all parties. The members never entertained a doubt about their subordination to the Colonial Assemblies which they represented, and the Colonies in their struggles to maintain their independence of parliamentary and ministerial dictation did not commit themselves to any permanent relationship of an organized interstate character. The Colonies combined not to substitute one dependence for another, but to make their relations to England one of independence. (Ib. 74, 75, 76.)

Other nations are apt to suppose, and sometimes writers have asserted, that our American institutions were the extempora-neous creations of a set of illiterate backwoodsmen. I do not belong to that school of determinists which makes of individual and collective life mere mechanism or blind fatality. Human history is the evolution, largely and mainly, of moral causes, of virtues and vices of men, of ideas and volitions, of conscience and reason. Our social and political progress, our true and noblest civilization must come from the recognition of the sacredness and nobility of man, and "of his equal right to be unhindered by men in the fulfillment of his duty to God." (Littell, 21 December, '95, pp. 744-747.) Pardon the digres-sion. In truth, nothing originated in the brain of the specu-lalist or theorizer. Our national life, our complex systems, are an evolution, or a natural growth, from the surrounding cir-cumstances, under the maturing hand of experience or the wis-dom of practical statesmen. Our constitutions and systems are not the outcome of some *coup d'état*, some spasmodic revolu-tion, but the products of slowly developing social forces.

When the War of the Revolution was ended by the treaty of

peace in 1782, the United States did not spring into existence as a Nation. By name each State was acknowledged as free, sovereign and independent, and they continued to be separate States, held together by the loose tie of the Articles of Confederation until our present Union resulted from the adoption of the Constitution and the organization of the Federal Government.

Neither chivalry nor sordid love of gold was the predominating motive for emigration. In the Southern Colonies the social amenities and refinements were largely cultivated. There was little of manufactures or mining, and the Colonists devoted themselves largely to agriculture. Rural life was preferred and few interior towns sprang up as centers of trade. The planters had large estates and ruled over dependents and slaves in a baronial fashion. A most prodigal hospitality was dispensed and the contemporary letters and newspapers indicate a degree of luxurious living, showing costly tastes and extravagant expenditure. Hardy sports, exercise in the saddle, games, hunting, convivial enjoyment, were rife and developed individuality of character, self-reliance, personal courage, and capacity for governing. Schools and private teachers were patronized, and many sons of wealthy planters enjoyed advantages of English and Scotch Universities. Proofs abound of the rare culture and exquisite graces of the women who were the mothers of the illustrious men contributed to civil and military life. What has been often said of the varied accomplishments of the Southern matron falls short of the truth. Their varied duties as wife, mother, mistress, and the head of the household, superintending domestic affairs, caring for health, comfort, morals of children and servants, and presiding at the table when guests assembled, demanded a wealth of gifts which were seldom wanting. I make bold to affirm that no civilization nor country has produced women purer, nobler, more courageous and patriotic and resourceful and self-sacrificing than those just mentioned and their descendants. While some of the inhabitants were indentured servants, and some felons were transported hitherward under the cruel punitive laws which so lately prevailed in England, there is ample evidence of gentle lineage in the Southern Colonies.

Not a few families used "armor" in vested right. Scores of knights and baronets had residence there, of whom survivors remain, some in this city. Many in tastes, convictions, religion, culture, were transplanted English. Catalogues of libraries and preserved books with book plates show that many of the planters and their families were of unusual literary attainments. Correspondence with friends and factors kept up a lively transatlantic intercourse. Vessels came into the rivers, discharged cargoes at wharves, and leisurely took in produce from plantations for shipment to the other side. Bancroft says: "The men loved no enjoyment like that of perfect personal freedom in the companionship of nature, and that an instinctive aversion to too much government was always a trait of Southern character." (1 Banc., 187, 189.)

In course of years the Colonies, stronger in population, more self-reliant, more resentful and resistful, because of offensive legislation, declared through the Congress of 1775 their independence, which did not *create* but rather *destroyed* institutions; maintained it through a seven years' war, and established a common government with well defined and limited powers, carefully enumerated in the Constitution, and scrupulously reserving in their own hands and for their own decision a large mass of residuary and undelegated powers. The action of these Colonies and the sequence of separation induced Great Britain to modify the extent and severity of her claims over distant possessions, and now a large number of the British Colonies, inhabited preponderantly by English people, sustain little more than a nominal connection with the home Government, and have only a weak bond of allegiance—ethical rather than political—binding to the far away sovereign head. They are nearly as free in their forms of government as the Colonies which gained their independence. Fox said in 1791: "I am convinced that the only means of retaining distant Colonies with advantage is to enable them to govern themselves." (1 May, 525.) The growing wealth and intelligence of the Colonies and the example of English and American liberties have developed the political aspiration of Colonial societies and their capacity for self-government. In 1839 the Colonial Minister wrote, "Parliamentary legislation on any subject of exclu-

sively internal concern in any British Colony possessing a representative assembly is, as a general rule, unconstitutional." (Ib., 532.) Thus, through our example chiefly, the dependencies of the British Crown have become in all parts of the globe democratic Republics. The British Government frankly admits the essential soundness of the position of the American Colonies that, in accordance with the spirit of the English Constitution, the right of levying taxes resides only in the Colonial Legislatures, and thus she has a genuine hold upon the affections of the people of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. (I Fiske's Am. Rev., 35-36.) Other Colonies, from the character of their population and other circumstances, are not prepared to share in the free institutions with their more enlightened sisters, but they have shared in the liberality which has marked British administration in later years. "To an empire of subjugated States and Asiatic races self-government is plainly impossible."

The Spanish Colonies, stimulated also by our example, threw off alien rule, and now from the St. Lawrence to Terra del Fuego no trace of royal government exists. We may soon be confronted with questions, growing out of an opinion, threatening to swell into a clamor, in favor of the annexation of Cuba and Hawaii. These islands have few of our people. No one now defends the sudden and wholesale absorption of the emancipated slaves into the body of American citizenship, with the addition and by no means legal or logical consequence of universal manhood suffrage. Such a strain on the representative government, such a degradation of the franchise, has produced evils from which we are not likely to recover in half a century. Holding provinces under military sway or by the exercise of arbitrary and autocratic power is wholly inconsistent with our theory of complex governments united under written constitutions. Our Territories bear no analogy and furnish no precedent. They are with us an unique growth. The constant and natural movement of our people westward is not spasmodic nor revolutionary, nor to foreign soil, but is an evidence of national vigor and has been one of the best means of increasing it. These settlements are in a state of pupilage, largely self-governing, of homogeneous people familiar with our institutions,

are in sympathy with our federal organization, and are in preparation for admission into the sisterhood of equal States. I can hardly think of a more abnormal problem than to perplex and endanger us anew by questions of territorial power, and alien suffrage, and heterogeneous citizenship, and garrisons for citizens unfitted for freedom. Every constitutional student knows that there was no agreement of opinion on reconstruction measures and principles, even with the party in power, and that judicial and legislative usurpation found excuse only in the most anomalous and unprecedented state of affairs. Mr. Sherman, a Senator of large experience and ability, of exalted character, in his Recollections, says: "I hope that our people will be content with internal growth, and avoid the complications of foreign acquisitions. Our family of States is already large enough to create embarrassment in the Senate, and a republic should not hold dependent provinces or possessions. Every new acquisition will create embarrassments. Canada and Mexico as independent republics will be more valuable to the United States than if carved into additional States. The Union already embraces discordant elements enough without adding another. If my life is prolonged I will do all I can to add to the strength and prosperity of the United States, but nothing to extend its limits or to add new dangers by acquisition of foreign territory."

SINCE the present Congress began a bill has been introduced in each House to punish persons who use the American flag for advertising purposes.

Patriotic Americans everywhere have grown weary of seeing the American flag used for advertising purposes. It is a common every-day sight to see the flag imprinted upon whisky bottles, beer kegs, and other articles of trade. The flag was not intended for this kind of service, and the bill introduced in the Senate to prevent the desecration of the national banner is a purely patriotic measure and should receive the sanction of the American Congress. The bill as it is now before the Committee on Judiciary is herein given in full.

H. C. HANSBROUGH.

A BILL

To prevent the desecration of the national flag.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person or persons who shall use the national flag or the coat of arms of the United States, or any pattern or representation thereof, either by printing, painting, or affixing on said flag or coat of arms, or otherwise attaching to the same, any advertisement for public display or private gain, or who shall make, or cause to be made, in connection with any advertisement or any scheme of advertising, any impression of said flag or coat of arms upon paper, cloth, or other substance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof in the district court of the United States, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or for a second, or subsequent offense, be fined in a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

On the 8th of January last, before a meeting of the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Hon. H. C. Hansbrough, United States Senator from North Dakota, delivered an eloquent address to the Society on this subject.*

He was followed by Hon. J. H. Bromwell, Member of Congress, of Ohio, who, addressing the Society on the same subject, said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I feel it both a pleasure and an honor to have been invited to be present with you this evening, and esteem it a great privilege that I have been permitted with you to listen to the distinguished gentlemen who have addressed you on this occasion. My only regret is that after the interesting and eloquent remarks that have been made by them, what I shall say will be but an anticlimax and a disappointment. But I give you this consolation, at least, that however I may tire you by my dullness I will not do so by the length of my remarks.

Standing as I do in the presence of those who claim a lineal descent from the noble band of patriots who gave their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to the cause of liberty and universal freedom a little over a century ago, and feeling that the same love of humanity and country which prompted

* We hope this address will appear in a later number of the Magazine.

them to make the sacrifices they did in the great struggle for American Independence has been transmitted to you, their descendants, I feel with the poet that

“ It is indeed a blessing when the virtues
Of noble races are hereditary
And do derive themselves from the imitation
Of virtuous ancestors.”

You have a heritage not of rank or title gained in some remote past by deeds of rapine and oppression or base servility to a sovereign's whim; not by high-handed wrong and the triumph of might over right in the darkness of the Middle Ages; but the heritage of noble deeds; of patriotic devotion; of self-sacrifice and fortitude; of endurance, of suffering and distress in behalf of the great principle of the equality of all men and their right of self-government; and I honor you that in coming together as an organization your motive is not one of personal vanity, not a desire to arrogate and claim for yourselves greater virtues and more lofty ideals of the duties of citizenship in our land than others possess, but in order that you may more earnestly and successfully keep alive the spirit which warmed your Revolutionary fathers, preserve unsullied in your day and generation the principles for which they fought, and transmit them unimpaired to the generations that are yet to come after you. Therefore it is that I feel that I need make no appeal to this audience for its sympathy, its approval, and its endorsement of the measures which Senator Hansbrough and myself have introduced in our respective houses, to prevent the desecration of that banner which is the living emblem of what we have as a Nation already achieved and of the prophecy of the destiny which awaits us if we keep the fires of patriotism burning brightly on our altars. From yours and kindred associations throughout the land we expect the moral support that shall enforce the attention of Congress and secure the passage of such legislation as will protect from desecration the glorious ensign of our Nation.

Devotion to the flag is not a new theme nor is it confined to any one nation. The national standard has ever been the rallying point on the bloody field of battle and the chief adornment in the celebration of the peaceful arts. It is the emblem

of protection to the individual, for it represents the combined power and dignity of the nation. Whether it be cross of St. George, the tricolor of France, the dragon of China, or our own glorious Stars and Stripes, it is the visible emblem of an independent sovereignty, recognized and respected by all the world. Poets have sung of it; oratory has poured out its eloquence upon it; exiles far from home in a foreign land have wept to see it; patriots have shed their blood and died for it, and bloody wars have been waged because of insults to it.

How inconsistent, nay, how unworthy must that nation be which, demanding honor for its flag at the hands of sister nations, permits that flag to be dishonored and degraded by its own citizens. Pitiful is the father or the mother who cannot command the respect of their own children. And yet that is what this Nation, above all others, has tolerated and allowed. The flag that the patriots carried to victory at Saratoga and Yorktown; that Paul Jones made a terror to British foes in their own ports; that Decatur taught the Morocco States to fear and respect; the flag that Jackson waved over his fortifications at New Orleans and Scott placed triumphantly on the walls of Mexico; the flag of Sumter and Appomattox, beneath which millions have marched and thousands have died; the flag that has shrouded the remains of the brave who have given up their lives for their country; the flag of which Grant has said, "No name is so great that it should be placed upon it;" this flag, which stands for a century of such glory as has never fallen to any other country in all the annals of the world, is daily polluted and degraded by the uses which it is put by unthinking and mercenary people in every corner of the land. It is the most beautiful national emblem that has ever floated to the breeze, and its very beauty has perhaps had much to do with its indiscriminate adoption for advertisement and show. Few of us are aware to what extent it has thus been made common and its sanctity has been destroyed in the eyes of our own people. It has served to decorate barrooms and variety halls; it has been worn as sashes by actresses and as belts by pugilists; it has draped the figures of living pictures and ornamented the circus clown; it has even been wrought into floor mats and trampled under feet in the mire and dirt.

Religion loses its sanctity when its temples are invaded by the money changers and barterers ; patriotism becomes venal and corruption takes its place when the emblem of the Nation becomes but a catchpenny sign to attract the attention of customers. I know that there are in this day and generation men, and patriotic Americans too, who, thoughtlessly no doubt, look with good-natured contempt and toleration upon what they are pleased to style "jingoism," and who deprecate an appeal to what they are pleased to regard as exaggerated patriotism. To me "jingoism" is almost a synonym for patriotism. What a wave of jingoism swept over the land when the message of the President on Venezuelan affairs was made public ! How men forgot their party lines—forgot to be Republicans or Democrats or Populists—in the noble impulse of patriotic support which they gave to his warning to Great Britain. What a jingo was Decatur when he gave utterance to the sentiment, "Our country ! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

What a jingo was Key when he gave us our national anthem and Webster when he made his magnificent apostrophe to the flag with not a stripe erased or polluted and not a single star obscured. The effort to belittle patriotic sentiment and to repress patriotic demonstration would bear its full fruition in indifference to national glory and neglect of national duty. It would prepare the soil in which would grow and flourish the foul weeds of national degeneracy and political anarchy. The need of the day in this land is Americanism. Not a narrow, selfish class organization, limited to a particular portion of our people, but the broad and generous impulse of the entire population of our great Commonwealth, to love and honor and respect the principles of free government which are typified by our national standard. To attain this Americanism you are pledged by the constitution of your Society to assist in this great work we desire to make more sacred and holy in the eyes of our people, the emblem of Americanism, the national flag, that flag of which Winthrop so eloquently spoke in these words :

"It speaks for itself more eloquently than I can speak for it. Behold it ! Listen to it ! Every star has a tongue. Every

stripe is articulate. There is no language or speech where their voice is not heard. There's magic in the web of it. It has an answer for every question. It has a solution for every doubt and every perplexity. It has a word of good cheer for every hour of gloom or of despondency. Behold it! Listen to it! It speaks of earlier and later struggles. It speaks of heroes and patriots among the living and among the dead. But before all and above all other associations and memories, whether of glorious men or of glorious deeds or glorious places, its voice is ever of union and liberty, of the Constitution and the laws.''



WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

THESE RESOLUTIONS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

Be it resolved, That the United States Daughters of 1776–1812, in council assembled in New York City, this 8th day of January, 1896, do place ourselves on record in favor of arbitration to sustain the Monroe doctrine, and we believe it can be happily settled.

Resolved, That we, as women of America and granddaughters of those who fought for independence and rights of our country, appeal as one woman to another, to the Queen of Great Britain, asking her to use her influence with her ministry to avert war.

Resolved, That we appreciate the New Year's message from the Prince of Wales, and feel that he but echoes the sentiments of his noble mother, through whose long and brilliant reign peace has been maintained between the two countries.

Resolved, That while we will deeply deplore in this enlightened age a contest between the two great English-speaking nations of the world, yet, in any and all events, we will stand for our country, for liberty, justice, and right.

Signed by the committee and sealed by the seal of the order.

It was further resolved that Mrs. Edward Roby, Honorary Vice President General, be requested to take the above resolutions to Washington, and present them to the Hon. Richard Olney, Secretary of State, to be transmitted by him in the proper way to England's ruler.

Mrs. Roby, who was the mover of the resolutions, presented them to Mr. Olney, who expressed pleasure at the action of the Daughters and also with Mrs. Roby's remark: "Mr. Olney, these resolutions are in your hands to do with as you deem best. The women of America feel safe to leave them there."

Mr. Olney did not decide whether he would send them to Mr. Bayard or to Sir Julian Pauncefote.

Mrs. Edward Roby is a charter member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, No. 84, and a life member.

[As a Daughter of the American Revolution offered these resolutions it is very likely the same spirit will actuate the members of the coming Congress in February.—ED.]

NEW YORK CITY CHAPTER.—In pursuance of the requirements of a by-law, adopted December 5, 1894, creating two new offices and legalizing the election at that time of officers to fill them, I have the honor of presenting the first history of the New York City Chapter.

The following board of officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean; First Vice Regent, Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpool; Second Vice Regent, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc; Recording Secretary, Miss J. C. Irwin-Martin; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. William H. Stewart; Treasurer, Mrs. John S. Wise; Registrar, Mrs. Mary Wright Wooton; Historian, Miss Emma G. Lathrop; Chaplain, The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter. Thirteen members were also elected to form with the officers a Committee of Safety, and Mrs. James P. Kernochan was elected Honorary Regent of the Chapter.

The year has been a most eventful one under the wise leadership of our enthusiastic Regent, and plans of great magnitude were carried out successfully. The limits of this sketch will only admit of the brief mention of events as they occurred.

My chronicle begins with the report of the celebration of the anniversary of General and Mrs. Washington's wedding day, January 6, which date, however, falling on Sunday, the day preceding was chosen and duly honored by the union of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. A reception was held in the ball room at Sherry's, at four o'clock in the afternoon, with the New York State Society of Sons of the American Revolution, the officers of the Society of Colonial Dames of New York City, and many other distinguished men and women, the guests of the Chapter.

It was the occasion of the formal presentation by the Regent of her plans to found a Chair of American History at Barnard College. The Regent's eloquent address of welcome was re-

sponded to by Dean Emily James Smith, of Barnard, who outlined the work and needs of the college. She was followed by Mr. Edward Hagaman Hall, Registrar of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Dean Hole, of Rochester, England, made some characteristic and humorous remarks, and Mr. Walter S. Logan, of the Sons of the American Revolution, also made an address.

The ceremony of the union of the two Societies of Sons and Daughters was complete when these brothers and sisters, descendants of patriots who gave their wealth and lives for the cause of American liberty, joined the officers of the Chapter in drinking from a loving cup and cutting the wedding cake, which was ornamented with twelve American flags and twelve lighted candles, typical of the old English celebration of "Twelfth Day;" for, although we commemorate deeds of the Revolution, the old forms and customs of the mother country are dear to the hearts of her children, even to the latest generation.

January 24, 1895, a special meeting of the Chapter was called to take action upon the proposed endowment of a Chair of American History at Barnard College. The plans presented were adopted. Consequent upon this action, the raising of a fund was necessary and a concert was suggested by Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus and given at Carnegie Music Hall, February 12, 1895.

During the week of the 22d of February the Congress of the National Society was held in Washington, District of Columbia, at the Church of Our Father. The New York City Chapter was represented by the Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean; and Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Miss M. V. B. Vanderpool, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. J. H. Crossman, and Mrs. Janvier Le Duc were delegates; their alternates were Mrs. J. S. Wise, Miss J. C. Irwin-Martin, Mrs. A. G. Mills, Mrs. Douglas, and Mrs. John Stanton.

As a Chapter we had the exceeding gratification of having our Regent nominate for the high office of President General our beloved first Regent, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, who won the hearts of all present by her gracious and dignified presence, but who, to the great regret of the Congress, withdrew from

the candidacy in favor of Mrs. John W. Foster, who was elected.

Mrs. McLean was herself nominated for Vice President General in Charge of Organization, and declined the honor. This is the second time this office has sought our Regent. Let us look to our laurels, and "the friends thou hast and their adoption tried, grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel," lest the National Society win her from us.

The New York delegation, individually and collectively, were the recipients of every possible courtesy, and charmingly entertained the members of the Congress at a reception given by them at the Arlington.

After the formal acceptance of office by the new President General and the other officers of the National Board, the Congress adjourned to meet in February, 1896.

On Sunday, February 24, being the Sunday next following Washington's Birthday, a special service for the Daughters of the New York City Chapter was held at Old Trinity Church, which was largely attended, and an eloquent sermon preached by the Rev. T. Nevett Steele.

In fulfillment of the objects of our Society, as stated in Article II of the Constitution : "To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people;" and "To promote as an object of primary importance institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge"—on March 12, a course of lectures was inaugurated, making the Chair of American History at Barnard College an established fact, by a formal presentation to Dean Smith of the resolution passed by the Chapter. The Regent made a short address and handed a copy of the resolution to Bishop Potter, Chaplain of the New York City Chapter, who in eloquent terms made the presentation to Dean Smith.

Professor J. F. Jameson, of Brown University, delivered the first course of six lectures on the Revolution as a Social Movement. President Low offered the use of Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, free of expense to accommodate the Chapter and the public.

I have to record with sorrow the death of one of our number, Mrs. Henry G. Marquand, who, by her wise counsel and

charming personality, endeared herself to all. Our loss is sincerely mourned and the sympathy of the Chapter extended to the bereaved husband and family. The funeral was attended by the Safety Committee.

Easter Monday afternoon, at the Lyceum Theater, a delightful entertainment was presented, consisting of reading, music, and tableaux from "Trilby," for the benefit of the Barnard College Chair Fund. The programme was arranged and produced by Mrs. Evelyn Baker Harvier.

April 19 being the anniversary of two events of vital importance in the Nation's history, the beginning and the end of the Revolutionary War, and being also the fourth anniversary of the organization of the New York City Chapter, the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution gave a reception at the Windsor Hotel to the Daughters of the New York City Chapter, and presented to the Regent, in her official capacity, to be handed down in turn to her successors, a beautiful silver Loving Cup, inscribed with the insignia of both societies, the dates of events commemorated, and the fac-simile autograph of the Board of Managers of the Empire State Society of Sons.

This cup was "given as a token of the reverent memory in which the heroic sacrifices and sufferings of the women of the Revolutionary period are held; a mark of appreciation of the patriotic work of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and a pledge of friendly sympathy and support."

The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, the President of the Empire State Society, made the presentation, and Mrs. Donald McLean accepted for the Chapter. She was followed by a witty speech from General Horace Porter, President General of the National Society of Sons, who said he fully appreciated the unique position he held on the programme in being allowed to have the last word where ladies were concerned. The occasion was most thoroughly enjoyed and sincerely appreciated by the New York City Chapter.

A commemorative church service was arranged by General Ferdinand P. Earle for the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, and held in St. Luke's Church on the

afternoon of Sunday, June 20. The church is built on the battle ground of Harlem Heights, a part of the Hamilton Grange property, within sight of the now famous trees planted by Alexander Hamilton. The church was appropriately decorated and the service attended by a large number.

The Mohegan Chapter, of Westchester County, Sing-Sing-on-Hudson, cordially invited the officers of the New York City Chapter to attend their annual reception on May 27. The guests were met at the station by ladies of the reception committee and conveyed to Glyndon, the residence of the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Ralph Brandreth. Two of our Chapter officers took part in the exercises. Mrs. Donald McLean responded to the address of welcome, and Mrs. Janvier Le Duc read a paper on "Manor Houses in Westchester County." The programme was a delightful one, and heartily enjoyed.

At the last meeting of our Chapter, on June 1, we were the recipients of a beautiful American flag, presented by one of the most popular and gifted Daughters of the American Revolution, our honored Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean, who during the heat of summer has been untiring in her patriotic zeal, and has met with Chapters in various parts of the State, and inspired her hearers with her impassioned words.

An invitation was extended to the Chapter by the Maryland Society of Sons of the American Revolution, through the Empire State Society, to be present at the ceremonies attending the dedication of the monument erected in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, New York, in honor of "Maryland's Four Hundred" at the battle of Long Island. The dedication took place in the afternoon of August 27. The Regent and about twenty members of the Chapter participated in the ceremonies.

When this Chapter was organized we pledged ourselves to aid the National Mary Washington Association to erect a monument to the mother of Washington. Mrs. James Fairman was appointed chairman and treasurer of this fund. She has received generous contributions from her friends and members of the Chapter, which have been forwarded to the secretary of the National Association. To complete the work an endowment fund is necessary to provide for the future preservation of the monument and grounds. Mrs. Fairman has recently received

from the Mary Washington Association a gold hereditary life membership badge as a token of their appreciation.

The press in all parts of the country has been most liberal in its praise and has bestowed upon us the title of "Uncle Sam's Jewels."

Some of our members have suffered bereavement, and to them we express our sympathy and sorrow at their loss. And all who have so graciously honored us in different ways we cordially thank.—EMMA G. LATHROP, *Historian*.

FAITH TRUMBULL CHAPTER (Norwich, Connecticut).—During the past month one of the old buildings of "Early Norwich" has been torn down. This was none other than the old "Trumbull Printing Office," where the first newspaper in Norwich was printed, in 1773. The Faith Trumbull Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, celebrated Flag Day June 14, 1895, partly within its walls. More than fifty local members, with a few invited guests, were present at the meeting in the chapel of the First Congregational Church, on "Norwich Town Green," which had been kindly loaned by the Society committee, and was suitably decorated with flags and flowers. Miss M. P. Gilman, Regent of the Chapter, presided. Mrs. M. E. Jensen opened the exercises by singing "The Star Spangled Banner," with piano accompaniment by Mrs. B. P. Learned. At the conclusion of the routine business the Historian, Mrs. W. S. C. Perkins, read a paper on "Ancient Norwich," which was full of local history and of great interest to all.* Hon. John T. Waite, Ex-Member of Congress, who has an inexhaustible fund of stories pertaining to Old Norwich, supplemented Mrs. Perkins's graphic description by giving his personal recollections of his boyhood days here, about eighty years ago. The exercises closed by all singing "America."

All present were then invited to take a short walk and climb the rocks where the first meetinghouse stood in 1676.

While there they partook of a social luncheon, and feasted on the picturesque landscape from this high point of observation. At the right in the distance is seen the Yantic River,

*This paper is given in full in another part of this number of the Magazine.

flowing through the meadows until it plunges over the rocks at "Uncas Leap" on its way to the Thames, with a glimpse of the tall church spires at the old "Landing," now the city of Norwich, two miles to the south, with the intervening "Plain," where the first settlers planted the Colony under Major John Mason, in 1659.

On the summit of this high hill the earliest inhabitants worshiped, and until all fear of the Indians had subsided the men of the congregation carried their muskets and stacked them outside the door of the meetinghouse, keeping a guard outside in case of alarm. The ladies then repaired to the old Trumbull printing office, which stood under the shadow of these "meetinghouse rocks," which they had previously decorated with flags and flowers. A wooden soldier, that had done duty as a weather-vane for several years on a neighboring barn, stood just outside the door, bearing the "Stars and Stripes," gave each a silent welcome to enter. Antique tables, chairs, pewter plates, and china of "ye olden time" were loaned for the occasion. Among the curios displayed was a copy of the "*Norwich Packet*," printed in this office in 1776, and a plan of the original town plot loaned by the Regent. After the tour of inspection Miss Emily Gilman and Miss Adelaide Butts served tea in this memorable building, which brought to a close a very enjoyable afternoon.—ELLEN GEER,
Historian.

MERION CHAPTER held a special Thanksgiving service, November 28, 1895, at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Lower Merion, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Rev. Mr. Hoyt preached a grand patriotic sermon, in which he spoke of the glorious cause of freedom for which our forefathers fought and died. He spoke of the good work that the Daughters were doing in perpetuating the memory and marking the spots of those historic days. The church was handsomely decorated with flags, bunting, flowers, and greens, while a great pyramid of fruits and vegetables was built at the foot of the altar. On either side of the altar great corn stalks were arranged with a heap of corn at the foot. The vegetables, fruits, flowers, etc., which were used in the decorations were sent to an orphan asylum.—DORA HARVEY MUNYON.

THE BONNY KATE CHAPTER of the Daughters of the American Revolution met at the Regent's (Miss Temple) home recently, and was the first meeting of the Chapter since the Congress of the organization held in Atlanta, in October. Accordingly the report of the delegates who attended from here was the principal feature of the meeting.

Mesdames J. M. Allen, W. M. Meek, and Misses Cinnie Boyd and Pauline Woodruff, composed this delegation, and their report was loud in the praise of the courtesies extended the Daughters by the Atlanta populace.

Among the many attendants at the Congress was Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, the Ex-President General of the Society, and she exhibited no little interest and enthusiasm in the welfare and advancement of the Order.

Of the many Congresses held in Atlanta since the opening of the Exposition, this assembly is purported to have been the most intellectual and of higher social standing than any other, and was received with a greater degree of hospitality than any of its predecessors.

The Committee on Literary Work, composed of Mesdames Tyson and Caldwell, and Miss Temple, made the following report of work mapped out for the present fiscal year :

December 12.—“The Events of the First Six Months After the Declaration of Independence.” Paper by Mrs. George McTeer. January 11.—“Battle of Princeton and Retreat of Cornwallis.” Paper by Mrs. J. H. Frazee. February 15.—“Financial Difficulties, Colonial Money, and Robert Morris.” Paper by Mrs. Sneed. March 15.—“Lafayette—Character Study.” Paper by Miss Ella Williams. April 12.—“The Second Attempt to take New York.” Paper by Mrs. Adrian Terry. May 14.—“The Cessation of Active Operations in the North—Evacuation of Philadelphia.” Paper by Mrs. Caswell.

In addition to the regular programme for December 12, the annual election of officers was also held at that time.

A committee, composed of Mesdames Caswell, Meek, and Perkins was appointed to present a code of by-laws for consideration and adoption at the next meeting of the Chapter.

Bonny Kate now numbers fifty members and is actively at

work, making it one of the strongest and most influential Chapters in the South.

It is conceded by all that the Daughters of the American Revolution are stronger in Tennessee than any other State in the Union, and Bonny Kate deserves considerable credit for efforts in making this fact possible.

Our celebration of Flag Day in June was really a brilliant occasion—delightful and inspiring address from the Regent, patriotic and stirring words from several Sons of the Revolution who were present, and a charming social function at the close of the programme, with serving of delicious refreshments—a red letter day not only in the life of our Chapter but in the history of Knoxville.

Did you see the marble Pagoda in the Forestry Building in Atlanta, erected by the Knoxville Board of Lady Managers of the Tennessee Centennial, of which board Miss Temple, Regent of "Bonny Kate" Chapter, is chairman. This board raised between two and three thousand dollars for the erection of this Pagoda, which is built of many beautiful varieties of Tennessee marble, for which the State is noted. The Pagoda is an imitation of the sacred altar in St. Mark's, Venice, built of the priceless Egyptian marbles. No single exhibit at Atlanta has attracted the same amount of attention as this beautiful marble temple, erected by these patriotic and loyal Knoxville women. The object of these women was two-fold—first, to show to the world the natural wealth of their State, and second, to advertise abroad the centennial of the statehood of their beloved State, which will be celebrated at Nashville in 1896 with a fitting exposition, showing the rise and progress of the State, and of the United States, and of the world indeed, during the past one hundred years. This Pagoda has been universally admired, and not only the exquisite display of marble which it gives attracts attention, but the very fact that so elaborate and costly a material exhibit was undertaken and successfully carried out by a few women, inspired with love of their State, has caused the exhibit, beautiful and elegant in itself, to have an added interest.

The Liberty Bell passed through Knoxville on Sabbath, reaching here at six o'clock p. m., and leaving at six a. m. the next

morning. On account of the day could make no celebration, but at seven p. m. the Regent and other officers and many of the members of the Bonny Kate Chapter visited the bell in a body, were cordially received by Mayor Warwick and his party. The Mayor made the Chapter an eloquent and patriotic address in his graceful and beautiful manner. On behalf of the "Daughters" Judge O. P. Temple, the father of Miss Mary B. Temple, the Regent of "Bonny Kate," responded in equally well-chosen and fitting words, every heart present being stirred by the genuine and sincere patriotism of the two eloquent speakers. The old bell was then covered by flowers the ladies had brought as an offering—only another token of the true love of country that burns in every American breast—whether man, woman or child.

ISRAEL PUTNAM CHAPTER.—No place in Massachusetts is richer in material for historical research than is Danvers, in which town the General Israel Putnam Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized April 19, 1895. The Chapter now numbers fifty-two, with a prospect of doubling the number before another year. The officers of the Chapter are: Regent, Mrs. Evelyn Fellows Masury, who on September 25, 1895, was elected State Regent of Massachusetts; Vice Regent Miss Caroline Boardman Faxon; Secretary, Miss Susie Wilhelmina Eaton; Treasurer, Miss Clara Putnam Hale; Chaplain, Mrs. Ellen Putnam Gould; Historian, Miss Harriet Sylvester Tapley.

Danvers furnished about nine hundred men during the Revolution, and it is estimated that certainly half of this number came from the northern part of the town, now Danvers proper, the southern part having been set off as Peabody in 1868.

This town is the birthplace of General Israel Putnam, who is universally acknowledged to have been as brave and as honest a man as America ever produced. After his marriage he removed to Connecticut, where he afterwards resided and from which place he went at the time of the Lexington Alarm. "He dared to lead where others dared to follow. He commanded at the battle of Bunker Hill and was praised and remembered for what he did on that day. Putnam was a hero of whom Danvers has been and ever will be proud.

Danvers was the birthplace and residence of many other noted officers of the Revolution—General Moses Porter, who with General Putnam, it is said, were the only Danvers men in the battle of Bunker Hill. When eighteen years of age he attracted attention by his heroic courage and indomitable pluck at the battle of Bunker Hill. No man who fought that day remained so long a soldier of the United States, having also taken part in the War of 1812. General Israel Hutchinson was born in Danvers 1727. He made himself famous in the early Indian wars, and was with Wolfe when he scaled the heights of Abraham. He led a company of minute men to Lexington, who ere nightfall pegged away at the British at Menotomy on their retreat from Lexington into Boston. He was prominent in the siege of Boston, and on its evacuation commanded at Fort Hill. Like General Putnam he too had the confidence of Washington. He died in 1811, at the junction of two ancient ways with another old way—which latter is one of the earliest roads laid out in our country, dating back previous to 1634—where stands an old-fashioned gambrel-roof—the Page house. It was built near the middle of the eighteenth century by Jeremiah Page, who was then a strong patriot and who afterwards became a colonel of the Revolution. In the front room on the left General Thomas Gage, in 1774, had a private office in which he spent a part of each day. When the Lexington Alarm sounded Jeremiah Page marched from this spot in command of his company, and the following words are literally true of all the many companies that marched from Danvers :

“ And when, upon that memorable day,
When blood first flowed in fratricidal fray,
At Lexington, among the first to meet
And harass Briton’s troops on their retreat,
Were Danvers’ boys, who sixteen miles had run
To strike for freedom—and ‘twas bravely done.”

A granddaughter of Colonel Page is a member of the Israel Putnam Chapter. This house has become quite famous as the scene of Lucy Larcom’s poem, “The Gambrel Roof.”

The Chapter will have a series of informal receptions this winter at the houses of different members, when papers of historic interest will be read. This Chapter has discovered fifty

graves of Revolutionary soldiers, which were marked at a recent visit of the Sons of the American Revolution to this town.—HARRIET SILVESTER TAPLEY, *Historian*.

SEQUOIA CHAPTER.—As the month of October records the surrender at Yorktown, so in this same harvest month, the report of the year is submitted to Sequoia Chapter, and the records surrendered to the incoming Secretary. On December 10, 1895, this Chapter will have completed the fourth year of its existence as an organization, but while the knowledge that a circular letter was issued by the first State Regent, on "October 15, 1891," and mailed to persons of known eligibility, inviting them to become members of this organization, which resulted in the formation of Sequoia Chapter, with a charter membership of twenty-five, we feel that the month of October is the anniversary of the first decisive action taken. In a retrospect of past records that interests me as one of the newer members, I take the liberty of making some quotations.

On January 6, 1892, the first Chapter Regent, Mrs. William Alvord, called a meeting for the purpose of selecting an appropriate name, and at her suggestion the name Sequoia was adopted, fit tribute to the giant trees of this "Golden State," which tribute was again paid in the planting of the "Liberty Tree."

On the 19th of April, 1894, a young Sequoia, the gift of Mrs. Joseph L. Moody to the Chapter, which placed it in Golden Gate Park, was imbedded in sacred soil, sent across the Rockies from the numerous battlefields and graves where our honored forefathers, the patriots of the American Revolution, fought and slept. And here due honor should be paid Mrs. A. S. Hubbard and others for their untiring efforts, and to Mrs. Blanchard, of Santa Paula, for her unique gift used on that occasion, of a trowel of silver from California, the handle of which was so graceful a tribute to the Father of his Country, whose planting of the celebrated Mt. Vernon magnolia made it possible for us a century later to procure its wood to manipulate our beautiful trowel. With the flourish of trumpets and the glitter of French and American uniforms, the escort of High School Cadets, the speeches from representa-

tives of different nations, and a poem from Mrs. French, of Sequoia Chapter, did we celebrate the anniversary of Lexington and of the "shot fired from the bridge at Concord that was heard around the world." Again this year we remembered the day by a tea party, not out of doors, like the famous Revolutionary one in Boston Harbor, but in the hospitable parlors of the Occidental Hotel, where to the music of national airs we invited our friends, the present defenders of our country, the officers of the army and navy, to break bread with us under our flag-decorated collation tent, gracefully received by our dignified Regent and Daughters, in Colonial gowns with powdered hair and patches to match. Nor have we been without the spirit of progress. On January 24, 1895, a meeting was called to act upon the revision of the by-laws, under the able management of a chosen committee. Much interest was manifested, and if we did not all agree we agreed to disagree so harmoniously that the spirit of peace brooded over our new resolutions.

Our able Regent, who had so faithfully served us for almost a year and a half, Mrs. A. L. Bancroft, was so conscientious in regard to her responsibilities that she dutifully concluded to resign, notwithstanding our regrets. Fortunately our Vice Regent, Mrs. Henry Wetherbee, was found willing to bear the burden, assisted by a new Vice Regent, Mrs. Joseph L. Moody.

Up to the present date, counting four ladies whose names have been balloted upon and who are unanimously invited to become members of Sequoia Chapter, albeit their papers have not been presented to the hearing of the Chapter, we have had upon our records ninety-six names, including thirteen life-memberships, and to-day three more are invited and one admitted by transfer, making just one hundred in all, of which three have resigned, and the angel of death from time to time has spread over us his wings and borne to their eternal rest no less than five of our number, the harvest of this year claiming two—Mrs. Nancy M. Lynde, who died February 21, daughter of a Revolutionary patriot, a connecting link with the last century, having been born on February 27, 1799, our one ancestral dame among the Daughters resident on this Pacific

Slope; and later in the season Mrs. D. J. Haples, an old resident of this city, in the prime of life.

The wedding bells have rung merrily for two blushing brides, and Miss Frances B. Wardwell has become Mrs. Frederick Lemon and Miss Florence A. Weihe, Mrs. Berthody W. Stone.

Nor has "Old Glory" been forgotten. We had only to suggest the appropriateness of our having a flag of our own, when, with her accustomed generosity, our Honorary State Regent, Mrs. William Alvord, presented us at the next meeting, December 4, 1894, with a beautiful bunting flag, telling us of its origin, and how the famous Betsy Ross, a Revolutionary Dame of Philadelphia, with her deft fingers fashioned the first one after the pattern adopted by Congress June 4, 1777; and perhaps it would be an interesting fact to cite that over the grave of Lafayette, situated within the grounds of a convent founded by his ancestors in old Paris, a silken flag bearing our Stars and Stripes continually floats, the interest of an established fund, the gift of an American gentleman, having been especially set apart for that purpose. Last month we were glad to have the seal of the Chapter placed on a resolution against the desecration of that flag for which our fathers fought and General Lafayette so nobly lent his aid, verifying in his life the French motto, "*Noblesse oblige!*"

Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, a Son of the American Revolution, on his return from England, September 15, made the following remarks: "They said in England that beyond the politicians and political papers controlled by fear of the Irish vote, all there is in our country which represented intelligence, its learning, and its society, is in cordial sympathy with the ideas and principles of the Tory party," and it has been elsewhere stated that the same representatives of intelligence would really prefer a monarchy to a republic! We do not believe it, but it is a warning to us, who perpetuate the memory and spirit of our ancestors who achieved American Independence to carry out the objects of our Constitution, as Daughters of the American Revolution, in this the one hundred and twentieth year of our national existence.—HULDA H. BERGEN BROWN,
Recording Secretary, Sequoia Chapter, D. A. R.

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER.—The officers and members of the Board of Management of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution met on December 4, at the house of Mrs. Herman Hoopes, 125 North Thirty-third street, to express to their late Regent, Mrs. Edward Jungerich Smith, their regrets that she had declined a renomination to the regency of the Chapter, and to present to her a silver salver in appreciation of her faithful performance of the duties of her office and as a mark of their regard and esteem. The salver is handsomely engraved with the insignia of the Society, and bears on the reverse side the following inscription: "Mary Eleanor Diehl Smith, first Regent Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, from the officers and Board of Management, 1895."

REBECCA MOTTE CHAPTER.—A charming reception to the State Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, of South Carolina, was tendered by Mrs. Rebecca Motte Ryan, the Regent of the Rebecca Motte Chapter—recently organized in Charleston, South Carolina, Thursday, December 12. Mrs. Ryan's tastefully decorated rooms were filled with the enthusiastic members of the Chapter eager to meet their State Regent. Mrs. Bacon made an eloquent address on the aims and objects of the National Society and the duties of the Chapter, which was listened to with marked attention and interest. After the address and conversation among the guests refreshments were served by the graceful hostess. The Chapter Regent of the Columbia Chapter, Mrs. Clark Waring, was also present.

The Rebecca Motte Chapter, of South Carolina, was organized November 22, 1895, with twenty members and the following officers: Mrs. Rebecca Motte Ryan, Regent; Mrs. Fannie M. Jones, Vice Regent; Mrs. Stephen R. Bell, Recording Secretary; Miss Virginia MacMurphy, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. John M. Kinloch, Registrar; Mrs. James M. Eason, Treasurer; Miss Claudine Rhett, Historian.

ELIZABETH BENTON CHAPTER, located at Kansas City, Missouri, has not only become an important factor in its own locality, but can lay just claims to be the leading Chapter of

the State. At the opening of its second year it was suggested by the Regent, Miss Ethel Beecher Allen, that we give as a definite object to our work the establishing of an alcove in the beautiful new library of our city. This alcove should be created and maintained by Daughters of the American Revolution solely, and should contain books on Colonial and Revolutionary history, including old manuscripts, letters and fragments of biography which may have a local historical coloring. To enable the Chapter to begin this work, it was agreed upon to give an exhibition of "Blue and White China" of Colonial and Revolutionary times, at which an admission fee should be asked. In response to a call through the local press, it was found that much that was good could be obtained, and when the committees had completed their work of decoration and arrangement the hall presented a most unique and beautiful appearance.

The spinning wheel (which is the insignia of the Daughters) as well as the Chapter and National colors entered largely in the decoration, but the blue and white china itself gave the tone to the entertainment, which was presided over by the Regent, Vice Regent, and other officers of the Society, in white kerchiefs and powdered hair, done up with the historic shell comb of their Revolutionary grandmothers.

Five cases were filled with old Staffordshire, in every conceivable shade of blue, and it is doubtful if so fine a collection of old Willow ware could be found anywhere else in the West. Another case filled with old Canton and Nankeen pieces, held a large platter, the duplicate of which belonged to General Washington and is now in the National Museum. Still another contained historic plates and platters made in large quantities at the time in England for the American trade, but now so rare they are found only in curio shops and bring high prices. One represents the landing of Lafayette, another the victory on Lake Champlain; another—the rarest—pictures the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers.

A large number of miscellaneous pieces of historic value, owing to their associations, were found scattered through all the cases. An old plate and salad bowl belonging to Lord Fairfax and coming direct from "Greenway Court" to the pres-

ent owner. Two Delft tiles which were in use when the Pilgrims sailed for America. Various pieces of old bon, old heath, old bristol, and old wedgewood. Also two plates showing illustrations of Don Quixote, which have been in one family for seven generations.

In addition to the old Colonial and Revolutionary china, Mrs. J. A. L. Waddell, a daughter of the Chapter, sent a case of beautiful ancient and modern Japanese ware which she collected during her residence in Tokyo.

Mr. George D. Frarey, who is a devoted collector, sent a miscellaneous assortment of very rare pieces, including old English, old French, and old Delft. Also a number of Indian and Korean pieces, the latter dating from the fifteenth century.

The Chapter congratulates itself on the quality of its exhibition, and is determined from time to time to give others of similar nature. In our demand for novelty we have neglected much that is beautiful and of genuine worth, it shall therefore be the pleasurable duty of the Daughters of the American Revolution to bring them from their hiding places and, invested with their proper associations, let them speak for themselves. And as we handle them with reverential fingers let us resolve to emulate the fidelity and patriotism of those who bestowed upon us our national birthright.—M. A. KARNES, *Historian*.

CINCINNATI CHAPTER.—It is a maxim of Rochefoucauld—the best of maxim makers—that there is only one love though there exists a thousand different forms of it. With equal truth to what is thus said of the love of man, it may be affirmed of patriotism—the love of country—that though it exists in many thousand plans and manifests itself in a thousand ways, it is one and the same sentiment from Greenland to Cape Horn. It is not confined to any one climate nor is it the heritage of any one race. The frozen steppes of Siberia and the bleak coast of Iceland are the abodes of men noted for their love of country, sterile and desolate though it be. It was this universal sentiment, so beautiful that all men admire it, so pure and holy that all men love and reverence it, that inspired the Cincinnati Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The first meeting was at the residence of Mrs. A. Howard

Hinkle. There were present but eleven ladies whose papers had been accepted in Washington. Perhaps they were not sage in parliamentary law, but they soon learned, for a woman's will is a mighty will when backed by enthusiasm born of earnestness. In October Mrs. Hinkle, third Vice President General of the National Society, invited the Chapter to honor her successor as Regent of Ohio. Mrs. Avery, of Cleveland. The little band of less than three years before had grown to almost two hundred, a magnificent body, strong in the same unity of purpose that characterized its small but earnest beginning. Mrs. Hinkle is a direct descendant of Thomas Hinckley, Governor of Plymouth Colony, and Dr. Phineas Holden, surgeon colonel in the Revolution. She is a woman of splendid presence, calm judgment, broad culture and philanthropy, a union to inspire to earnest effort any cause.

Mrs. Brent Arnold was the first Regent, and to her and her successor, Mrs. Harry B. Morehead, the Chapter will ever be indebted. Mrs. Morehead presented the magnificent silken flag which unfurled at every meeting brings back the hallowed spirit of '76. Mrs. Harriet Fisher Grove, the able Historian, edited under Mrs. Morehead's Regency the first Woman's Year Book of Ohio. She is a direct descendant of General Otis, of the Revolution, and a daughter of the late Elwood Fisher, scholar and journalist of distinction.

Mrs. Colonel McLean was one of the committee to draft the by-laws. At the last election Mrs. Nellie Anderson Judkins was chosen Regent. She is a granddaughter of General Richard Clough Anderson, and her loyalty to her Chapter's interest argues well for its future. At the regular meeting the first hour is devoted to business, and the second to historic papers. Once a month the Chapter gives a tea, and the afternoon is pleasantly spent with music and a literary programme.—MARY CABELL RICHARDSON, *Recording Secretary, Chairman Press Committee.*

CATHERINE GREENE CHAPTER (Xenia, Ohio).—On the 16th of December, 1894, a few patriotic ladies, who had traced their ancestral lines to the glorious and stirring days of the American Independence, accepted a cordial morning invitation from

the Misses King to meet the State Regent of Ohio, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, of Cincinnati, in order to organize a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. "The Kingdom," the beautiful home of the Regent, was all aglow with national colors, and seemed quite Colonial in its draperies and patriotic portraits. In the afternoon a number of other friends were invited to enjoy a most excellent and enthusiastic talk from the State Regent, who, with her ease and grace of manner, charmed every one. Refreshments, suggestive of the Boston Tea Party, were served.

On the anniversary of the battle of Lexington "The Kingdom" was again beautifully festooned in the national colors and opened in hospitality to the Chapter and invited guests. A literary and musical programme was rendered, at the close of which dainty refreshments were served.

After a respite of the mid-summer months the Chapter resumed the work of the year at the pleasant home of the genial Registrar, Mrs. Wm. Wilson, at which meeting the name "Catherine Greene" was chosen for the Chapter.

The first year's work of the Catherine Greene Chapter has been most excellent. Beginning with nineteen enthusiastic members it now has an active membership of twenty-eight. Historical papers, both original and selected, have been read at each stated meeting; also Revolutionary calendar stating the interesting events and their dates, of the month inclusive. The following most excellent papers have been read: "The Early History of Greene County, Ohio," "Local History of Xenia, Ohio," "General Nathanael Greene," "The Lexington Alarm," "Women of Revolutionary Times," "The Siege of Yorktown," "Fasts and Feasts of the Puritans," and "The Boston Tea Party." The Chapter feels that the work of its first year has been very successful.—ALICE GALLOWAY, *Historian*.

GREEN MOUNTAIN CHAPTER.—As some of our readers know, the Green Mountain Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution has recently erected a bronze tablet on the farm which was the last home of the Vermont patriot, Ethan Allen. The farm is the one north of our city, originally the property

of Ira Allen, later owned by Governor Van Ness, and now the property of Colonel Horace J. Brookes. The tablet is placed upon the face of a massive boulder, some fifteen feet high, which crops out of the hillside near the roadway, and near the foot of the high bluff known as "Prospect Rock," which rises from the comparatively level ground around, and was, according to tradition, an outlook from which the Americans watched for the coming of the British gunboats in the War of 1812. The tablet bears the following inscription:

This Farm
Became the Home of General Ethan Allen,
A. D., 1798.
And Near This Spot He Died,
February 12, 1798.
Erected by Green Mountain Chapter of Daughters
of the American Revolution
A. D. 1895.

Upon the invitation of the officers of the Chapter, the Daughters of the American Revolution and members of the Vermont Society of Sons of the American Revolution residing in Burlington, to the number of some fifty persons, gathered yesterday afternoon in front of the tablet. This was draped with the Stars and Stripes and veiled by a smaller American flag. Miss Mary E. Arthur, Regent of Green Mountain Chapter, called the gathering to order. The proceedings commenced with prayer by Rev. J. I. Bliss, rector of St. Paul's, and then Miss Arthur spoke as follows:

My Friends: It was yesterday suggested to me that we ought upon this occasion to give our authority or evidence for believing this to be the farm where General Ethan Allen once lived. From the old time records we find that the town of Burlington was chartered in 1763. It is recorded in this city clerk's office, under date of 1798, that Ira Allen, a brother of Ethan Allen, was one of the original proprietors of this farm; and subsequently the heirs of General Ethan Allen executed a deed of their interest in this farm to others. Also in the *Vermont Gazeteer*, in an article written by the Rev. Zadoc Thompson, it is plainly stated that when General Allen came to Burlington, he occupied the farm north of the village known as

the Van Ness place. So we have met here to-day to add one more tribute to the memory of Vermont's great hero, and also for the purpose of acknowledging by this simple ceremony a little work accomplished by this Society. I think we Daughters of Green Mountain Chapter must all admit that we have had many a trial in accomplishing this seemingly small undertaking. But our consolation may be that if General Ethan Allen struggled for the cause of liberty, we have followed in his footsteps in our effort to do him honor!

The tablet was then unveiled by Past Regents of Green Mountain Chapter, Mrs. T. S. Peck and Mrs. B. B. Smalley. The orator of the occasion was Colonel Benedict, from whose speech we extract the following :

No formal address will be expected from me on this occasion. I am glad to be here and to behold this tablet. The traveler in Europe learns to be grateful to the men whose national or local pride has led them to erect monuments and tablets to mark the places of great events, record great facts and honor great men, for the guidance of visitors and instruction of mankind. In this country we have done too little of this sort of thing; partly because our country is as yet comparatively new, and partly, perhaps, because we do not appreciate the value of the history we have made. In this part of the Champlain Valley, though Colchester Point is believed to have been one of the very first places occupied by white men on the shores of Lake Champlain, half a century before Fort Dummer was built on the Connecticut; though the route of the French and Indian expeditions against the English settlements in the Connecticut Valley, in the Colonial wars, was through the valley of the Winooski, then known as the French River; though the first naval engagement between the English and French on the waters of Lake Champlain took place off the shore of Charlotte; though the first fortification in this region, the block house, which they called Fort Frederick, built by Ira Allen and Remember Baker, stood scarce a mile from this spot; though a sharp skirmish between a scouting party of British and Indians and a party of settlers, in which several men were killed on each side, took place in Shelburne in 1777; though Ira Allen, first of Vermont's early statesmen, dwelt in Colchester for

twenty-four years of the prime of his life; though Remember Baker was one of the first settlers of this quarter and was an inhabitant of Colchester when his eventful life closed in battle with the Indian allies of the British, who shot and beheaded him; though these and other interesting historical events occurred in this vicinity, the only spot of historical interest and importance hitherto marked by a permanent monument is the grave of Ethan Allen in Green Mountain Cemetery.

I congratulate this Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution that it has been the first to recognize its duty and to indicate its right to be, by the erection of this memorial. It is most fitting that the first places so to be marked should be those connected with the life and death of Ethan Allen; for he was distinctly the foremost Green Mountain Boy of his time. You do not expect me to sketch the life of the hero of Ticonderoga. In the words of George P. Marsh, inscribed on his monument, "Wielding the pen as well as the sword, he was the sagacious and intrepid defender of the New Hampshire Grants and master spirit in the arduous struggle which resulted in the sovereignty and independence of this State." His gift of speech, his gift of leadership, his patriotism and courage, his sturdy maintenance of his motto, "To every man his own," would have made him a man of rank in any place and time. It was General George Washington who said of him in his letter to Congress: "His fortitude and firmness seem to have placed him out of reach of misfortune; there is an original something in him that commands admiration."

Such memorials as this have a value beyond that of money in instilling patriotism and love of country—the decay of which marks the decadence of any people. It was time we set ourselves in earnest to supply the omissions and remedy the neglect of our fathers in this respect, and to do this is the proper work of the patriotic societies which have sprung into being since the close of our Civil War. They are doing this work in other States, and Vermont, with a history more unique and striking in some respects than any other, must not be behind the others in such patriotic duty. I congratulate the Daughters of the American Revolution upon the example

which they have here set, and I trust the time will not be distant when fitting monuments shall mark the historic spots about us, and rise in honor of Ira Allen and Remember Baker, in sight of the lands they surveyed and cleared and prepared for the civilization and culture and prosperity, the marks of which appear on every hand.

Governor Woodbury was next called upon and spoke briefly, expressing his appreciation of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, assuring them that the Sons would be ready to assist them in erecting similar monuments in future, and alluding to facts in the early history of Vermont.

In behalf of the Sons of the American Revolution, Hon. Robert Roberts expressed thanks to the Green Mountain Chapter for the good taste and judgment shown in the erection of this tablet.

General T. S. Peck was called upon as a president of the Society of Colonial Wars, and spoke briefly, telling the Daughters that they were building better than they knew, and alluding to the fact that the British guns taken by Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga aided in driving the British Army from Boston.

Upon the invitation of Mrs. and Miss Arthur, the company then repaired to the Arthur homestead nearby, where a handsome collation was served and a pleasant exchange of greetings brought the occasion to a close.

Among the guests present was Mrs. Jesse Burdette, of Rutland, State Regent of the Vermont Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who is a collateral descendant from Mary Brownson, the estimable first wife of Ethan Allen.

POUGHKEEPSIE CHAPTER.—The annual meeting of the Poughkeepsie Chapter was held the second Tuesday in October. The annual reports were given, also business of importance attended to. During the year there have been several very delightful social and literary meetings at the private residences of the members. Also one or two public ones, when addresses were given upon subjects of interest to the Chapter and the audience generally, notably the one upon the monument which it is hoped will at some future day be erected to

the memory of those men who ratified the Constitution of the United States when they met here in the summer of 1788.—
ALICE M. G. HUF CUT, *Secretary.*

NATHAN HALE CHAPTER (St. Paul, Minnesota).—The formal organization of the "Nathan Hale" Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, took place on the afternoon of November 30, at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. Joseph E. McWilliams. The occasion brought together not only members of the new Chapter, but also a number of their friends and the officers of the already existing "St. Paul Chapter," the State Regent, Mrs. R. M. Newport, and Minnesota's Vice President General, Mrs. John Quincy Adams.

The programme prepared for the occasion was full of interest and opened with the Lord's prayer and singing of the "Star Spangled Banner." The Regent extended a cordial welcome to all present, and gave an interesting explanation of the reason for the choice of November 30 as the "birthday" of the Chapter. She spoke briefly of the life of America's noble young martyr, Captain Nathan Hale, in whose memory the Chapter is named, and stated that as it was not possible to formally organize on either the anniversary of his birth or death, it seemed most fitting to choose November 30, the day upon which one hundred and thirteen years ago Great Britain acknowledged the independence of America—the glorious cause for which Nathan Hale gave so heroically his beautiful young life, leaving upon the "Shores of Time" no descendant to perpetuate his honored memory. The Declaration of Independence was read by Miss Andrews, and a poem to the memory of Nathan Hale was rendered by Mrs. Weirick, a most accomplished elocutionist.

The State Regent gave a practical talk on the work of the Society, heartily endorsing the forming of a new Chapter in St. Paul and presenting to the Regent a gavel of cherrywood from Washington's home, Mount Vernon. Greetings from the St. Paul Chapter were extended by their Regent, Mrs. D. A. Montfort, and Vice Regent, Mrs. J. P. Gribben. The Vice President General for Minnesota then addressed the officers of the new Chapter as follows:

Mrs. Regent and Ladies of the Society: It is a common saying that "Union is strength." This statement is typified by the historic bundle of fagots which, although a strong resisting fiber, left by past vitality, is, after all, but a mass of dead twigs.

It is equally true that the assertion of individuality precedes development, and this is often illustrated by the uprising plumule which denotes the growth of the living germ.

The fair daughter leaves the guardianship of her father's house and cheerfully essays the new responsibilities that await her at her own hearthstone.

The brave boy aspires to cross his sword with some valorous antagonist, and marches proudly out to encounter the strange perils of unknown adventure.

The prosperous State so infuses with vigor the whole body politic that Colonists go hopefully forth to found new Commonwealths in rude localities and remote lands.

As these have gone, so you, also, have gone out from the parent Society, strong in hope and definite of purpose. We are here to bid you a sincere and affectionate God-speed, and we do this with the confident expectation that, as the daughter often improves upon the methods of the mother, having been, perhaps, an observer of certain shortcomings in the home menage, we shall receive many suggestions as to avoiding the possible disadvantages and furthering the special objects of our national organization.

As members of this body we are menaced by two dangers and entrusted with two responsibilities.

Our dangers are: First. An excess of activity. Second. An absorption in the mere organization.

As to the first, all the laws of nature and of social life, all our observation of character and action, lead us to conclude that one extreme follows another. Action and reaction are equal—the pendulum swings equally from the perpendicular, if far to the right, then correspondingly to the left.

We need to avoid the mistake of making patriotism a passing fashion by some constant forced effort in its behalf. It should be rather a gradual and deep accession of principle, gained silently, as nature makes all her progress, by almost imperceptible but constant growth. There is always the alarming possibility, when an official body is formed, that its officers may feel it incumbent upon them to do something, and from the purely conscientious desire to live up to their offices, may, like a Board of Public Works not a thousand miles away, run a road through nowhere to reach nothing.

This may be a satisfaction to themselves, but it is not to the taxpayers, and figuratively speaking, there are sure to be dissatisfied taxpayers in all instances of useless activity.

As to the second danger, "an absorption in the mere organization," we

must remember that in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution we have a very remarkable body. It already, as you know, numbers about ten thousand members, and the influence of its central executive board reaches north and south and east and west to our country's most distant limits. To discharge the official duties connected with such an Association demands a high order of ability, requiring not only an exceptional capacity for business detail, but much discretion and sagacity in coming in contact with subordinate officers of diverse habits and tastes, reared with the preferences and prejudices of many different localities.

Its Annual Congress is an animated spectacle to the neutral-minded delegate, and a scene of intense interest and excitement to the representative who is distinctly conscious of a decided opinion of her own. Its elections incite lively discussions in every Chapter throughout the land, and the voice of argument and dissent is scarcely stilled, before another twelve months brings a reiteration of engrossing pros and cons, as to the fitness of fresh candidates, to the attention of the members at large.

Under these circumstances it is often difficult for us, as individual members, to realize that we do not exist for the sole purpose of upholding an organization, but that the organization itself was founded for the sole purpose of upholding us, as individuals; in a certain line of influence, and that the only reason of its continued existence is the sympathy and aid it may afford us to attain two results.

These results are the responsibilities with which, as I previously said, we are entrusted. They are: First. To recall the memory of the patriots of the past. Second. To inspire the patriots of the future.

Of what has been already accomplished, as to an interest in the first, our daily mail is a startling witness. New periodicals have sprung up like mushrooms in response to the popular demand for information regarding Revolutionary and Colonial times.

We are deluged with circulars advertising ancestral tablets, books relating to pedigrees and coats of arms of early American immigrants, and stories founded upon the life and adventures of Resolved, Remembrance, or yet Mercy—who lived in some ancient New England town in the year sixteen hundred and something.

Massachusetts is searching the old cemeteries, and adding to the information that certain heroes reposing there were deacons in Congregational churches the equally interesting information that they were brave soldiers in the struggle that gave us a name and a country.

Garrets are being ransacked and crumbling bits of paper rescued from destruction and placed in fire proof libraries, their contents being given to the world. Town clerks all through the Atlantic Coast States are rubbing their eyes in amazement, and wondering how they will ever find time to plant their gardens and hoe their potatoes if the stream of inquiry as to the name of Hopewell Alden's wife, and the year of Prudence S.'s death, Patience Z.'s birth keeps up. You, as a Chapter, have attuned

yourself most loyally to this swelling anthem in praise of heroic memories in choosing a glorious name, now unclaimed by right of heritage, the name of that illustrious young soldier martyr, Nathan Hale.

You have also wisely limited your membership, which renders the formation of a class for a continuous and profound study of the forming influences of our constitutional principles a practical interest for you to develop.

As to the second responsibility with which our Society is entrusted, your suggestions and aid may prove invaluable. "To inspire the patriots of the future" in times of peace requires all the ingenuity of the feminine imagination, because its results can only be tested in times of war or by the evidence of the ballot.

It is the work of faith; but for this faith we have the sure and steadfast knowledge that underlying the apparent carelessness and preoccupation of the average American citizen is a heroic capacity for sacrifice and endurance that no Spartan could surpass. This has been evidenced by every crisis in our country's history.

God grant that the influence of our patriotic societies may so educate and enlighten the oncoming multitudes, who rejoice in the privilege of the franchise, that the horrors of war may never again reveal to us the ardent loyalty, the chivalrous courage, the stern adherence to principle possessed by the generous, unexacting, and apparently commonplace men who daily adore us at our home firesides.

The Regent's house was appropriately decorated with flags and flowers, and at the conclusion of the programme tea was served by Mrs. Charles S. Fee, the table presenting a very attractive appearance, being ornamented by ribbons of the national colors artistically festooned from the chandelier and fastened at each of the four corners of the table by a group of several flags.

The Chapter was organized with twenty charter members, a few of whom resigned from the parent Chapter as a nucleus for the Nathan Hale. The membership has been limited to fifty active and five honorary members, and when fully established some systematic line of work will be taken up.—*LILA STEWART MANN SMITH, Historian.*

MILWAUKEE CHAPTER.—Many interesting sketches of the different Chapters of this rapidly increasing patriotic organization have from time to time appeared in the columns of the AMERICAN MONTHLY, but thus far Wisconsin has been silent. Sister societies may possibly be glad to hear what Milwaukee, the metropolis of Wisconsin, has been and is now doing for the spread of patriotic sentiment among her women.

The Milwaukee Chapter was organized on February 14, 1893, at the residence of Mrs. James S. Peck, then, as now, State Regent, with seventeen charter members, the officers elected at that meeting being Mrs. Theodore Yates, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Hamilton Townsend, Secretary; Mrs. W. L. Mason, Registrar, and Mrs. Don J. Whittemore, Treasurer. Mrs. Yates, resigning very soon after, Mrs. Edward P. Vilas was chosen to fill the vacancy, continuing to hold that office until October of the present year. The early struggles and feeble beginnings of this Society form doubtless a part of the history of every similar organization. Meetings were held monthly from October until June, and being almost without exception of a business nature were too often neglected by the members, there being frequently scarcely a quorum present for the consideration of important matters concerning the growth and welfare of the Chapter. During this entire period, through manifold discouragements, the State Regent never faltered for an instant, believing thoroughly that success would finally reward her efforts. She was indefatigable, and even as Aaron and Hur upheld the hands of Moses did her faithful coworkers, Mrs. Vilas, Mrs. Townsend, and Mrs. Mason, uphold her hands until the Milwaukee Chapter became stronger, and thus realized, in some degree at least, her expectations. Mrs. Mason threw into her work as Registrar much enthusiasm, being herself No. 30 in the National Society. We were most fortunate in possessing as officers these able women. By and by the interest deepened; the women of the city and of the State, gradually roused from their lethargy, began to investigate their family records and to take pride in their Revolutionary ancestry. Applications for membership increased and affairs presented a more flourishing aspect. Realizing that the dry details of necessary business would not induce the majority of the members to attend regularly, at an early day it was suggested that the subject of "Revolutionary Women" was the proper one for future discussion, as doubtless many a Daughter could contribute valuable information from her own store of family tradition. It was the heroine unknown to history whom we would honor. Two papers were read before the Society during its first year; one on "Colonial Women," written and delivered by Mrs.

Perry Williams, the other some charming family reminiscences by Mrs. Anna R. Sheldon.

The second year opened with a membership of forty-five, and increasing interest cheered the heart of our State Regent. A delightful paper was read by Mrs. Sheldon on "Dolly Madison," and Miss Hustis, one of the charter members of the Society, also read a paper on "Some Passages in the Life of a Revolutionary Family." This latter was family history. In May, 1893, the Chapter was invited for the first time to meet with the Sons of the American Revolution, thus inaugurating what has now become an annual custom. The winter of 1894-95 began auspiciously; our numbers were growing, and to add to the interest now awakened social and literary committees were appointed. Three social meetings were held at the homes of members, and two papers read before the Society. The first of these, written by Mrs. D. H. Johnson, being a most entertaining and exhaustive history of "Molly Pitcher, the Heroine of Monmouth," a paper costing its writer much labor and careful historical research. Miss Hustis also prepared and read a paper entitled "A North Carolina Heroine," selecting Mary Slocomb as a representative of the heroic women of the South. On the 22d of February, 1895, the Daughters were invited by the Sons to join them in their annual meeting. On this occasion the honors were equally divided, Mr. W. W. Wright and Miss Hustis both reading papers, and Miss Walrath giving some pleasing recitations. On May 3 the Society closed the year with a large gathering at the home of Mrs. E. P. Vilas, the Sons being the guests of the Daughters. The house was beautifully decorated with the national colors, and this most successful entertainment firmly cemented the friendship of the two Societies. It was then decided that a day should be set apart for this annual joint meeting, and October 19, the anniversary of the surrender of Yorktown, was unanimously selected. The Athenæum, now the home of our Society, presented on the evening of October 19 a most beautiful spectacle, when the Sons and Daughters met to commemorate the surrender. We cannot sufficiently praise the committee of Daughters, Mmes. Harry Pillsbury, Sidney Hauxhurst, and Oliver C. Fuller, to whose efforts this scene of beauty was

due. The red, white, and blue were everywhere conspicuous, the American flag being the principal decoration. Over the mantel of the large reception-room a fine American eagle was perched, and another clutched in his talons the folds of the flag, which was most artistically draped about the old carved clock in the corner. The wall behind the table was covered with the heavy folds of Old Glory, and here were hung two fine portraits of George and Martha Washington. On a side table was placed an interesting collection of Revolutionary relics. Palms and cut flowers added their charm to the picture.

The guests were received by President Swain and Senior Vice President Wingate, of the Wisconsin Sons of the American Revolution, and by State Regent Mrs. James S. Peck and Chapter Regent Mrs. Hamilton Townsend, of the Daughters. After a brief address by President Swain, the orator and principal guest of the evening, Colonel Henry L. Turner, of Chicago, was introduced, whose eloquent speech elicited frequent applause. He stated that the causes which led to the surrender of Cornwallis were "a divided sentiment in England, blundering and interference by the British war office, a superb and brilliant illustration of grand strategy by the American commander, a French fleet blocking the way of escape or succor, and finally, that in the progress of the human race the hour had struck when a new nation should be born."

Another honored guest of the evening was the venerable Judge Collins, of Neenah, Wisconsin, eighty-seven years old, and the son of a Revolutionary soldier. Judge Collins related the story of his father's enlistment and reënlistment, and added some amusing anecdotes of the war which he remembered, as told by his father and his father's comrades. There was also present a lineal descendant of General Lincoln who, as Washington's representative, received the sword of Cornwallis on the occasion of the surrender.

The Milwaukee Chapter counts itself especially fortunate in numbering among its members two daughters of soldiers who served their country during the struggle for Independence, Mrs. Warren and Mrs. Thiers. The year has opened most propitiously. The Chapter numbers eighty-four, with a dozen applicants waiting for their papers. The Daughters are con-

sidering a loan exhibition of Colonial and Revolutionary relics, and cherish sanguine hopes of a day not far distant when they shall possess permanent quarters of their own.—J. L. H.

IRONDEQUOIT CHAPTER.—On the 18th of December, one hundred and twenty-two years ago, a celebrated “function” took place in one of the important social centers in this country which was unique and could not easily be reproduced—in spite of the well-known fact that “history repeats itself.” It was not exactly an “afternoon” tea, because it was given in the evening; and though the guests were disguised in fancy dress, it was not exactly a “ball,” because Webster’s dictionary says a ball is an “entertainment of dancing,” and there was no dancing; neither was music provided by any orchestra, nor did they have candles “with pink shades,” or “smilax twined around the gas fixtures,” or “unbonnetted ladies,” or freaks of any sort. But without any of these indispensable peculiarities it was a “teetotal” success!—it was called a “tea party,” and it was given in Boston. It was an occasion of such “untrammeled joyousness” that even a century cannot make it stale; and it is never recalled by any right-minded American without a complacent little thrill of pleasure; and though functions nowadays are far more costly, elaborate, and troublesome, they do not begin to be so spicy or so original.

A suitable commemoration of the “Boston Tea Party” was devised by the Irondequoit Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Rochester, and was carried out by Mrs. Clinton Rodgers with a completeness of detail which required brains and intelligence as well as untiring zeal. The members were invited to take a cup of tea with Mrs. Rodgers at five o’clock on Monday afternoon, and after a brief résumé of the salient points of the anniversary, they were seated by candle light at long tables set with blue and white china, three-tined steel forks and steel knives, and the old-fashioned profusion of things good to eat. Each plate was flanked with a solid square of thick pumpkin pie, while platters of head cheese and ham, raised biscuit, cinnamon biscuit, cucumber pickles, doughnuts, cheese, caraway cookies, cake galore, preserves,

sweet cider, and tea were distributed promiscuously throughout the length of the board. No wonder that tables "groaned" in those days!

Presiding at the four tables were Mrs. Walter Powers, Miss Laidley Harris, Miss Walters, and Miss Louise Kelly. They were most becomingly dressed in the fashions of the period, with lace capes, high shell combs, and powdered hair, and the repast was served by little maidens in Puritan costumes.

During the progress of the supper some interesting and impressive extracts were read aloud, bearing upon the unjust and burdensome taxation which England had imposed upon the American Colonists, and upon the indignation which had given rise to the "Boston Tea Party." We quote a few of these: "As far back as 1660 the English government had begun to pass laws that bore hard upon Colonial commerce, forbidding the Colonies to trade with any but English ships."

In 1732 this law was passed: "Whereas, The Art and Mystery of making Hats in Great Britain hath arrived to great Perfection, and his Majesty's Plantations in America have been wholly supplied with Hats from Great Britain; and whereas great quantities of Hats have of late years been made in America; Wherefore, for preventing the said ill practices for the future and for promoting the trade of making Hats in Great Britain, Be it enacted that no Hats shall hereafter be made in America."

"When George III came to the throne in 1760, he issued those writs of assistance which so angered the Colonists, and soon added to this injury the obnoxious Stamp Act in order to raise money of which England was at this time much in need."

In the speech made by the Prime Minister when the Stamp Act was presented to Parliament he asked: "Will these American children, planted by our care, nourished up to strength by indulgence and protected by our arms, grudge to contribute their mite to relieve us from our burdens."

Barre sprang to his feet and replied: "Children planted by your care! No! your oppression planted them in America. They nursed up by your indulgence! They grew by your neglect of them. Protected by your arms! they have nobly taken up arms in your defense," etc.

In spite of Barre's gallant speech, the Stamp Act was passed

--but was received with such indignant protest by the Colonists that this law was soon repealed, only to be followed by others as bad or worse.

The Colonists met the tax imposed upon glass, paper, paints, tea, etc., by agreeing together not to import any of the articles taxed.

This notice was posted on the door of a merchant who still went on importing and selling such goods:

"William Jackson, an Importer, at the Brazen Head, north side of the Town House and opposite the Town Pump, in Corn-hill, Boston.

"It is desired that the sons and daughters of Liberty will not buy anything of him, for in so doing they will bring Disgrace upon themselves and their Posterity forever and ever. Amen."

The trouble over the taxes grew so serious that the King decided to repeal all except that on tea, for, said his Majesty, "I am clear there must always be one tax to keep up the right." And ships full of tea were sent over to Charleston, Philadelphia, Boston, and New York. The people of New York and of Philadelphia sent it back; in Baltimore and Rhode Island they burned it; and in Boston they threw it into the sea.

Washington said: "Does it not appear as clear as the sun in meridian brightness that there is a regular, systematic plan formed to fix the right and practice of taxation upon us? What is it we are contending against?

"Is it against paying the duty of three pence per pound on tea because burdensome?

"No; it is the right only that we have all along disputed."

In the House of Commons, Pitt said: "In an American tax what do we do? We give and grant to your Majesty what? Our own property? No. We give and grant to your Majesty the property of your Majesty's commons in America. The gentleman tells us America is obstinate. I rejoice that America has resisted."—MRS. ALICE L. W. STEDMAN.

ANNA WARNER BAILEY CHAPTER.—About forty members of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Groton and Stonington, were hospita-

bly entertained November 14, 1895, by Miss Harriet S. and Mrs. Nathan F. Dixon, at their home in Westerly.

The Regent, Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocomb, of Groton, conducted the business meeting in her usual happy manner, after which an able paper was read by Mrs. Courtland G. Babcock, of Stonington, on "Colonel Harry Babcock," an eminent citizen of Westerly, and a distinguished officer in the Revolution. Mrs. Newcomb, of the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, of New Haven, then gave a highly interesting paper on the patriotic music of the Revolution, every sentence giving evidence of careful study and faithful research in the choicest libraries of the country. The paper was illustrated in a most pleasing manner by the rendering of several ancient songs by Mrs. Bradley and Miss Sands, of New Haven, with Mrs. Peets at the piano. Mrs. Bradley still further delighted her hearers by her spirited recitations of "Liberty Tree" and "The Battle of the Kegs." A half hour of sociability, during which refreshments were served, closed an afternoon of rare enjoyment.

—JULIA E. SMITH.

GENERAL DE LAFAYETTE CHAPTER.—The Hatcher home was thronged on January 3 with the friends of the patriotic ladies who form the above-named Society. It seemed as though everybody in town was there, and certainly the friends of the Daughters are legion. The house decorations were beautiful and elaborate. After leaving the dressing-rooms and descending the stairs to the hall below, the guests registered upon a book spread upon a desk lighted by two candles, as in "ye olden" style, and presided over by various ladies of the Chapter. From the hall the guests passed into the front parlor and were received by the Regent, Mrs. Hatcher, and a long line of "Colonial Dames," with one typical gentleman of the period, personated by Mortimer Levering. The ladies of the Chapter were gowned in appropriate style to represent their ancestors, and were the embodiment of grace and hospitality. The host, Robert Hatcher, and the other Sons of the American Revolution, assisted the ladies and added to the charm of the occasion. They all participated in dispensing hospitality upon this notable occasion, relieving each other in the more confining duties. The

beautiful solid silver "loving cup" made for the Chapter, to be presented to the battle-ship Indiana, and costing one hundred and twenty-five dollars, was, of course, an object of general interest. It was surrounded by American flags and guarded by various ladies. It will be formally presented in the near future, probably by Mrs. Hatcher. Refreshments were served in a room prepared for the purpose upstairs. The coffee service and all the appointments savored of "ye old Colonial days." Each guest was presented with a little silk souvenir flag. The refreshments department was presided over by Weigele, and it therefore goes without saying that everything was of the very best. The fruit punch in the dining-room below stairs was especially delicious and refreshing. The old Stockton homestead was a most fitting place for the reopening of this the New Year's observance once so popular, and for many years of late in disuse; for if those walls could speak, how many a tale they could tell of like festivities, long years ago, when the original owner, Mr. Lawrence B. Stockton, made a habit of keeping "open house." Then, too, the present occupants, Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher (the latter the granddaughter of Mr. Stockton), possess many old-time relics and curios which carry one back in thought to the early days of American history, fraught with so much interest to every patriotic citizen. Many of the costumes worn by the ladies have histories it would be very interesting to relate. One, a feather cap, an heirloom about one hundred years old, worn by Mrs. Charles Weigele, was greatly admired. It is of South American origin and handiwork, and was brought home by one of Mrs. Weigele's ancestors and presented to his wife, who wore it on many grand occasions in the past; and Mrs. Weigele is now the proud owner of it. The whole affair was most unique, picturesque, and pleasurable, as well as delightfully informal, and marks a red letter day in the history of General de Lafayette Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and a day around which will long cluster the most delightful memories in the minds of all who were privileged to enjoy their hospitality.

General de Lafayette Chapter met January 3 with Mrs. W. H. Perrin, the attendance being large. The meeting to-day

was the one regularly scheduled for next Monday, set forward. Miss Harriet Bertha Foresman presented an interesting and well-written paper on "The Attack on Fort Moultrie; Capture of Forts Washington and Lee and New York." The Regent, Mrs. Hatcher, presented a letter from W. H. Tucker, chairman of the Indiana State Soldiers' Home Committee, in which he suggested that the Chapter erect a cottage at the Home. The plan found favor with the Daughters, and a movement will soon be on foot to build a Colonial cottage in the south end of the grounds, on the brow of the cliff, a most beautiful spot. The Chapter also endorsed a memorial to Congress, asking that aid be given to the granddaughter of Francis Scott Key, Miss Elizabeth Key, and her mother, who are living in Washington, District of Columbia, both objects of charity. The mother is blind and is utterly helpless. This Chapter and all other Chapters in the land will do all that is possible to secure succor for the descendants of the illustrious author of "The Star Spangled Banner," and there is no doubt but that Congress will recognize the memorial circular.

The officials of General de Lafayette Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution on the 25th of October sent to the State Department at Washington, for presentation through Ambassador Eustis at Paris to Mme. de Corcelle, granddaughter of Lafayette, a magnificently wrought gold emblem of the Order in recognition of Mme. de Corcelle's enrollment as a member of the local Chapter. The emblem will be forwarded at once to Ambassador Eustis. In July, 1894, the members of the local Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution voted to request Mme. de Corcelle to become an honorary member of their Chapter.

The following is a translation of the correspondence between the Chapter Regent and the Marquise de Chambrun, of Paris, daughter of Mme. de Corcelle, the latter being quite aged and too feeble to carry on the correspondence herself:

"LAFAYETTE, IND., July 30, 1894.

"MME. LA MARQUISE DE CHAMBRUN, Paris, France:

"The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has recently organized in this city, the largest of twenty-four places in the United States bearing this honored name, a branch which has been

named the General de Lafayette Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

"At the last meeting, July 16, the members unanimously decided that your mother, Mme. de Corcelle, granddaughter of Lafayette, our illustrious ally, be invited to become an honorary member of this Chapter.

"If convenient, please kindly present to Mme. de Corcelle this invitation on our behalf.

"As honorary member, madame will be subjected to no expense whatever, but as the rules of this organization require all members to sign two application papers for membership, one of which is preserved in Washington and the other by the Chapter, I enclose the forms for her signature.

"Trusting that your mother will honor us with her acceptance, I am,
very respectfully yours,

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,

(Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher.)

"*Regent, General de Lafayette Chapter, D. A. R.*"

The following letter was received in reply:

PARIS, FRANCE, December 29, 1894,

-23 Rue de Matignon.

DEAR MADAME: My poor, dear mother is eighty-five years of age, which explains why her signature is written in such a trembling hand. She is, as you know, the daughter of Virginie de Lasteyrie, second daughter of General de Lafayette, and, therefore, his own granddaughter. It gave her great pleasure and satisfaction to sign these papers, which connect her so closely with the memories of the War of Independence, and recall the glory of her grandfather, whom she loved so well. I thank you for having chosen me to carry out your wishes, and beg you to accept the expression of my best and kindest sentiments.

CORCELLE,

Marquise de Chambrun.

It was decided at the Lafayette Chapter meeting of June 17 last to purchase for Mme. de Corcelle an official badge of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, the insignia, in a form of a spinning wheel and distaff, and to forward it to her together with a certificate of honorary membership. The Chapter requested the Secretary of State of the United States to transmit these articles to Lafayette's granddaughter through diplomatic channels, and that official, in complying, courteously consented to lend the prestige of the American Government to the transaction, and offered to have the American Envoy to France personally deliver the mementoes on behalf of the Chapter at Lafayette. The communication from the Secretary of State to the Chapter Regent reads thus:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 29, 1895.

MADAM: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst. asking this Department to transmit to Mme. Lasteyrie de Corcelle, General de Lafayette's granddaughter, a certificate of honorary membership in the General de Lafayette Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Lafayette, Indiana, and a piece of jewelry, the insignia of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. I take much pleasure in informing you in reply that the Department will cheerfully afford the courtesy of the despatch pouch for the certificate of membership and insignia in question, and will request the United States Ambassador at Paris to use his personal good offices to secure their appropriate delivery to Mme. de Lasteyrie de Corcelle, General de Lafayette's granddaughter. I am, Madame, your obedient servant.

OLNEY,
Secretary of State.

Mme. de Corcelle was twenty-four years of age when Lafayette died—in 1834. She was elected a member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution October 3, 1895. She signs herself "Lasteyrie du Saillant de Corcelle," although her full name is Melanie de Lasteyre du Saillant de Corcelle. She is the daughter of Louis du Saillant (Marquis de Lasteyrie) and Virginie du Motier de Lafayette, and granddaughter of Marie Jean Paul Rouche Yves Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette, and Countess Anastasie Adrienne de Noailles.

The following letter was recently received by Mr. Olney, who in turn forwarded it to Mrs. Hatcher:

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, December 6, 1895.

SECRETARY OLNEY,

Dear Sir: I duly received your No. 561, of November 14, asking at the request of Mrs. Hatcher, Regent of the General de Lafayette Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, that a certificate of honorary membership of the said Chapter be delivered with certain insignia to Mrs. de Lasteyrie de Corcelle, General Lafayette's granddaughter. In reply, I regret to inform the Department that Madame de Corcelle died in the month of August last. I therefore return the certificate and the insignia which were intended for her. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. EUSTIS.

The Chapter has received from the Secretary of State the returned certificate and it will be retained as a memento. It is now the intention of the Chapter to ask the sister of the deceased, a Madame de Perron, of Paris, to become an honorary member, taking her sister's pin. She is also very aged.



THE LOVING CUP OF THE U. S. BATTLESHIP "INDIANA."

THE loving cup above illustrated was designed by Messrs. Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia, official jewelers to the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is of solid silver, massive in design, and will be presented to the officers of the United States battleship "Indiana," with the compliments of the members of General de Lafayette Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution, Lafayette, Indiana, of which Mrs. Georgia Stockton Hatcher is Regent. The cup cost \$130, and was purchased with the proceeds of local entertainments, so well remembered as among the most pleasing of social events. The presentation will be made at Washington, through officials of the Navy Department, or to the Commander, on board the ship.

AN EXHIBIT OF COLONIAL RELICS GATHERED BY THE
PITTSBURG COMMITTEE OF THE LOCAL CHAPTER
OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REV-
OLUTION.

THE delight which people of education know in the consideration of antiquity and the beauty they discover in every object connected with olden times is due not alone to a love of the beautiful or rare, but to a reverence for all things rescued from the wreck of time, and hallowed by association with a glorious past. The true lover of relics sees in every object of his devout study the gallantry, heroism, and patriotism of olden times rise again before his view, softened by the obscurity in which they are involved, but more fascinating to his imagination by that very obscurity which stimulates his fancy to fire up with its own creations the intervals of time of which history has preserved no records. Around every relic of the past the true antiquarian weaves a halo of romance, creates a history, or formulates a theory on the slender thread of but a single known fact. The zeal and zest in our own day in the search for and preservation of Revolutionary relics has gained much intensity from the patriotic spirit in which the various chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the country have undertaken the work of gathering into places of safe keeping these treasures of the past. Many old and curious Colonial relics, which have crouched in odd corners and hidden their musty treasure from the public eye, or been brought to light at intervals through the agency of some local loan exhibit, were recently gathered together by a committee from the Pittsburg Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and became a center of attraction first in Carnegie Hall, Pittsburg, and later at the Atlanta Exposition.

The collection, while not large, was spoken of by competent judges as not only highly creditable, but as one of unusual merit, and took special prominence among the many excellent collections of the same nature on exhibition in Atlanta.

The marked characteristic of the display was in the pleasing variety of objects selected and their attractive arrangement.

Of things warlike there were trophies innumerable. The revolver with which Dick Johnson killed Tecumseh kept close company with the tomahawk of Logan, the Mingo chief, while a gun carried at Concord was the "companion in arms" of a pistol that had been fired at Crown Point and Lexington. Unique designs in silver and wood were specially attractive as seen on a baptismal bowl of date 1777 and a communion tankard used by the Plymouth Rock Colonists.

To lovers of old letters the manuscripts of General Knox, Benedict Arnold, and General Anthony Wayne could not fail to be interesting, while to the artistically inclined the beautifully wrought miniatures of Dr. John Morgan, Major Ebenezer Denny, and General Tannehill were objects of special attention.

In the section of the collection containing old prints were Bibles ante-dating the Revolution, an edition of Virgil, an Ulster County *Gazette* with an account of George Washington's burial, January 4, 1800, invitation to a ball in honor of Lafayette, and numerous other curios.

Of things feminine, rare bits of lace, shoe buckles said to have adorned the dancing feet of a stately matron at a ball in old Fort Duquesne, two dresses which had preserved their virgin color, although they had crossed the briny deep in the Mayflower, and a riding habit worn on the field of Brandywine by one who went on errands of mercy to the dead and dying.

The proposition to have an illustrated catalogue of all the Colonial relic displays made by the Daughters of the American Revolution at Atlanta has been favorably considered by most of the Chapter organizations interested, and all who were denied the privilege of seeing the collections may soon have the partial recompense of reading about them. To the patriotic women who originated and so successfully carried out the scheme of having the Colonial Relics Department at Atlanta Exposition too great praise cannot be given, while it would be difficult to speak of the good work of the Pittsburg committee in anything but echoes so liberally, has it been praised.

MARY COOLEY BASSET,
Historian.

1759-1896.

THE New York City Chapter celebrated the one hundred and thirty-seventh anniversary of General and Mrs. Washington's wedding day, on Monday, January 6 with a reception at Sherry's, between the hours of four and seven o'clock.

The beauty of the ball room was enhanced by the tasteful arrangement of flags and banners of the Society's colors, the dates 1759 and 1896 forming a part of the decoration over the platform.

The Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean; Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Honorary President General of the National Society, and Mrs. McKee, with the other officers of the Chapter, formed the receiving party, and stood before a screen of palms near the entrance.

The officers of the various patriotic societies, with many literary celebrities, both native and foreign, were guests of the Chapter, and with the members and their personal friends, each wearing one or more beautiful insignia, the scene was brilliant in the extreme.

At the hour set for the addresses, the Regent, after a few remarks, introduced the speakers, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, General James Grant Wilson, and Mr. William Irwin-Martin, who presented the Chapter with a copy of General Washington's account book, being a fac-simile of the accounts of General Washington as rendered by him to the United States Government.

The national airs were played during the afternoon and to the ever familiar strains of the wedding march the guests of honor were led to the supper room, "and all went merry as a marriage bell."

EMMA GOBLE LATHROP,

Historian New York City Chapter, D. A. R.



SKECH OF THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF
JOHN COGGESHALL,
FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE COLONY AND PROVINCE OF
RHODE ISLAND.

(Continued from page 87.)

THE election of 1640 resulted in the choice of John Coggeshall as one of the four assistants. He was also chosen assistant for the years 1641, 1642, and 1643.

In 1644 the Colony numbered four towns, Providence, Portsmouth, Newport, and Warwick, and Roger Williams was sent to England to procure a charter. This he obtained from the Earl of Warwick and a committee of the House of Commons. The King, Charles I, was then a refugee. The government was not fully organized under this charter until May 1, 1647. The first General Assembly was, in fact, a meeting of the corporators to accept the charter and to proceed to organization. It was not simply a convention of delegates, but of the whole people. John Coggeshall was chosen Moderator of this Assembly. After unanimously adopting a code of laws, which had been previously prepared, they proceeded to elect by ballot the general officers to continue for one year, or till new be chosen. John Coggeshall was chosen President of the Province or Colony with four assistants, one from each town. From 1647 to 1663 the Colony of "Rhode Island and Providence Plantations" was governed by a president with four assistants.

But the days of the brave and sturdy Puritan were num-

bered. He died while in office, on the 27th of the following November. With his labors and fortunes he had assisted in founding two States. He had lived to see Rhode Island, the child of his heart, a corporate power under a parliamentary charter and a regularly organized government of which he stood at the head.

Of irreproachable character, firm in his convictions of right, regardless of personal sacrifices, he died as he had lived, respected and honored. His loss must have been deeply felt by the infant Colony, to which he had been a leader, counselor, and guide. He was buried in the family burial ground on his own land in Newport, where his descendants have erected a monument to his memory and enclosed the little burial ground with a substantial wall. It is situated on Coggeshall avenue, near Victoria avenue.

John, the oldest child of President John (whom we may call the second John Coggeshall), was born in England, and came to this country with his father in 1632. He resided in Newport, where he died at an advanced age in 1708. In 1684 he was chosen major of the militia, and was ever afterwards styled Major John. He held many positions of importance and trust. In 1652 he was elected general treasurer of the Colony, and held the office many years. He was chosen general assistant in May, 1656. He was one of the petitioners to the new charter granted the government by King Charles II, and one of the incorporators of the new government. His name appears on the charter.

May 6, 1673, he was chosen Deputy Governor, but refused to serve. Whatever his reason for refusing to accept the office at this time, we can forgive him, since he stood by the public interests so firmly in the trying times which followed.

May 4, 1686, he was chosen Deputy Governor, and accepted. At this time a political crisis took place in Rhode Island. Sir Edward Andros had been commissioned by King James II as Royal Governor of New England. He arrived in Boston December 20, 1686. The meeting of the First Council of Andros was held in Boston, Thursday, December 30, 1686.

Major John Coggeshall was one of the seven inhabitants of Rhode Island who had been summoned to attend this Council,

and was present at the first meeting. From this date all the Colonial governments were completely overthrown by Andros. The General Assembly of Rhode Island ceased to hold its sessions, nor did it again assemble during his administration. The only records of the transactions of this period are found in the records of the courts.

But the Rhode Island Colony was determined to resume its former charter. The Governor at that time, Walter Clark, not desiring to assume the risk and responsibility of the situation, refused to act. Major John Coggeshall, the Deputy Governor, with several of his old assistants boldly took charge of the government till the election in February, 1690, when the Assembly convened for the first time in four years. Governor Clark was elected to his old office but refused to accept. Henry Bull was then elected Governor, and John Coggeshall was again elected Deputy Governor. In 1701, after having served many times as deputy from Newport to the General Assembly, he appeared again as deputy, which closes the account of his public services.

Major John's eldest child, whom we may call the third John Coggeshall, was born in Portsmouth, 1649. He resided in Portsmouth, on a farm left to him by his maternal grandfather, William Baulston. The third John Coggeshall was also a deputy to the General Assembly from Portsmouth, 1703 and 1706. In 1705 he was clerk of the House. He left a family of fourteen children, and died in 1706.

William Coggeshall, the third son and fifth child of the third John Coggeshall, was born in Portsmouth, 1677. He also represented the town of Portsmouth as deputy to the General Assembly, and held the office of justice of the peace. He removed with his family to Bristol, where he owned a large tract of land in the northeastern part of the town. A part of this land is still owned and occupied by one of his direct descendants. He died in Bristol in 1752.

William Coggeshall's youngest son and ninth child, Job Coggeshall, was my mother's great-grandmother. So that the writer of this sketch claims President John Coggeshall as her grandfather with *six greats* prefixed.

William Coggeshall's will was drawn up in 1748. The fol-

lowing item copied from it may interest some of Job's descendants:

"I give and bequeath unto my son Job Coggeshall, and to his heirs and assigns forever the sum of 1800 pounds in good and passable bills of credit or Tenor, together with my best horse, and my best saddle and bridle, and also all my wearing apparel, which shall be paid (and delivered) (to him) when he shall have arrived to the age of Twenty-one years."

President John Coggeshall left two sons. We have traced the descendants of the older son John. Although the younger son, Joshua, was not so prominent in public affairs as his brother John, yet his name frequently occurs upon the records of Portsmouth. He was at various times presiding officer at town meetings, member of the Council, and was several times elected assistant and deputy from Portsmouth.

As might reasonably be expected of the descendants of such a man as President Coggeshall they were ready to resist all tyranny, and were found serving in the Revolutionary Army. Major John Coggeshall—a descendant of Joshua—removed to New Bedford in 1770 and died there in 1830. He was a well-known officer in the Revolutionary Army. In 1773 he was a member of the "train-band" and in 1775 one of the "minute men." He was at the battle of Bunker Hill, at Dorchester Heights, and was in the first regiment to march into Boston after its evacuation by the British.

Another descendant, Jeremiah Coggeshall, of Middletown, also a Revolutionary patriot, was captured by the British and confined in the Jersey prison ship at New York. Upon his release he was landed at Deer Island in Boston Harbor, where he was met by one of his brothers, who, placing the weak and feeble soldier upon his horse, started for home, walking by his side the whole distance from Boston to Rhode Island. But the confinement and starvation of the cruel prison ship had done their work. All that loving care and attention could do were of no avail, and he died soon after reaching home.

And still another worthy descendant of a worthy ancestor must be mentioned, William Coggeshall, of Bristol, young and brave, who served in Colonel Robert Elliott's regiment of Rhode Island militia. He was an officer of the Picket Guard,

and took part in the battle of Rhode Island, August 29, 1778. Doubtless there are many others descended from President John who, served with distinction and helped in the Revolutionary struggle. It would be a most praiseworthy and grateful service to trace their names and add them to the list of Revolutionary heroes. The few instances given are sufficient to assure us that in all the dark years of our country's history the descendants of John Coggeshall fulfilled the duties laid upon them, and exhibited the noble traits of character inherited from their common ancestor.

HARRIET B. LUTHER.

WILL OF ANNE COGGSHALL, THE MOTHER OF PRESIDENT JOHN COGGESHALL, DATED APRIL 16, 1645.

In the name of God amen, I Anne Coggeshall, of Castle Hedingham, in the County of Essex, widow, being in health of body and of perfect memory (blessed be God) do make my last Will and Testament in manner and form following :

Imprimis.—I commend my soul into the hands of God that gave it me and my body to be buried at the discretion of my executors, and for my worldly goods which God hath given me I thus devise.

First.—I give unto my son John Coggeshall now dwelling in New England my house and lands at Sibil Hedingham (now in the tenure and occupation of Nathan Brown and George Gorman) to him and his heirs forever, yet with this proviso, that the said John Coggeshall shall in no way molest my executors for the forty pounds I received by appointment from him being a legacy given him by his uncle, John Rutter, and my will and pleasure is that if he or his executors administrators or assigns shall in any way molest my executors for the said forty pounds, that then this devise for the said house and lands in Sibil Hedingham shall be void, and he shall have only twenty shillings, and then I give the said house and lands in Sibil Hedingham unto Henry Raymond (the son of Richard Raymond deceased) my grandchild and his heirs forever.

Item.—I give and bequeath unto Anne Raymond my grandchild the eldest daughter of the said Richard Raymond the sum of forty pounds of current English money to be paid unto her within six months after my decease.

Item.—Whereas I have lent unto the Parliament upon the public faith the sum of seventy-two pounds six shillings and ten pence, I give twenty pounds of the said seventy-two, lent to the Parliament, unto Henry Raymond my grandchild above mentioned with the profits thereof arising, and in case the said Henry Raymond shall depart this life before the said twenty pounds with the profits thereof shall be paid or he have power to dispose of it, that then it be equally divided between his brothers and sisters, John, Richard, Anne, and Elizabeth Raymond,—and for thirty pounds more of the said money lent to the Parliament I give it with the profits that shall arise upon it to be equally divided between my eight grandchildren hereafter named, viz: John, Anne Mary, Joshua and James Coggeshall the children of my son John Coggeshall before mentioned, and John, Richard, and Elizabeth Raymond the children of Anne Raymond my daughter, and if any of them shall die before the receipt or disposal thereof, my will is that the part or proportions of the party so dieing shall be divided amongst the brothers or sister of the said party,—and for the remainder of the said money so lent to the Parliament as aforesaid and the profits thereof I give it to my executors.

Item.—I give my watch unto my daughter Anne Raymond during her life and after her decease to my grandchild John Raymond.

Item.—I give unto my daughter Anne Raymond my best bed and two down pillows, two blankets, the best tapestry coverlid and five green curtains during the life and after her decease to Anne Raymond my grandchild.

Item.—I give unto the said Anne Raymond, my daughter, my six needlework cushions during her life, and after her decease to be divided between Anne and Elizabeth Raymond, my grandchildren.

Item.—I give unto Anne Raymond, my grandchild, my green cloth carpet with a needlework border, and my best and-irons with the fire shovel and tongs to it.

Item.—I give unto my Aunt Moryhew the sum of forty shillings, to be paid upon demand or within one month after my decease.

Item.—I give unto Anne Raymond, my daughter, all my

linen during her life, and after her decease my will is that Anne Raymond, my grandchild, shall have my suite of damask, and for the rest of my linen my will is it shall then be equally divided between her and her sister Elizabeth, and my will and pleasure is that if I shall live to spend so much of my stock so that these several legacies cannot be paid that then there shall be a proportional abatement by all the legacies. All other my goods and chattels undevised I give unto my daughter, Anne Raymond, whom I make my sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament. In witness wherof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this sixteenth day of April, 1645.

ANNE COGGESHALL.

Signed, sealed and published in the presence of us—

VERE HAROURT.

HENRY CAREW.

JOHN BELGROVE.

Proved Nov. 10, 1648.

GENERAL NICHOLAS HERKIMER.

(Continued from page 87.)

It seems evident that the General hoped by the marriage of his widow with one of his nephews to keep the property in the family. But this was not to be. She soon was remarried to some one far beneath her in social position and disappeared from the domestic annals into Canada. Whether she carried thither a goodly hoard, "the issue of my wenches, horses, and other cattle," does not appear, though judging from the Dominion's power of absorption in modern times this was very likely the case. One thing, however, seems to be certain, that not one rod of land or dollar in money of all the vast property of the original owner has been handed down to his descendants. The Revolutionary upheaval changed everything. "Old things are passed away, behold, I make all things new." Yet, thank God, that in spite of numberless losses and distresses, in this his new dispensation no bidding place remains for a single slave. The final, awful price of that freedom was dearly paid within our own generation. Yet who will say it was not worth the cost. Surely not the heroes who laid the broad foundation of the Republic a century or more ago. Surely not those later

martyrs, our brothers, who made our boasted universal freedom a reality during the great Rebellion. Surely not when we look to-day upon a ransomed land, and enjoy the glad fruition of those early plantings amid agony and tears.

The battle of Oriskany, in which General Herkimer received his mortal wound and in which many of his relatives were killed, was most important and far-reaching in its effects. The prospective coming of St. Leger had been known in the valley for several weeks before the battle. Burgoyne had left Montreal in June and the expedition by way of Lake Ontario (as was taught by the experience of a hundred years) would respond to his advance. General Herkimer foresaw the danger, and on the 17th of July issued a proclamation announcing that the enemy was two thousand strong at Oswego, and calling upon "all male persons between the ages of sixteen and sixty to come to his aid as recruits." His appeal was promptly answered by men of various nationalities (though most of them were German or Low Dutch), who came from their valley farms to the number of about eight hundred and mustered at Fort Dayton, near the mouth of West Canada Creek. Here counsel was divided as to the wisdom of pressing on or waiting aid from Fort Stanwix. General Herkimer, with true German caution, was in favor of delay, at least until the expected signal from the fort had been heard. But on his staff were men of more ardent natures than his own, and who had not his experience in frontier life or Indian warfare. These urged to instant action and even taunted the brave old patriot with the fact that relatives of his were with the English Army. One of them cried out with an oath, "The chief thing for us to know is, whether we have a patriot or a Tory at our head." For some time the General obeyed the dictates of his judgment and common sense and refused to move, but at last, goaded almost to frenzy and exclaiming, "If you will have it so the blood be on your heads, but *you* will be the first to flee when you see the British," he reluctantly gave the order, "Forward."

Another and more facile pen has written the record of that awful 6th of August. Suffice it to say that after five hours of the most terrible slaughter, during which time more than two hundred of our little army were killed and many more wounded,

the Indians raised their cry of retreat, "Oonah, Oonah," the British fell back and Herkimer and his sadly diminished band held the ground. Early in the day his horse had been shot under him and he had been severely wounded and his leg broken. Yet he insisted upon being placed in position to direct the fight. His saddle was taken from his dead mare and placed beneath a beech tree on a rise of ground, and seated there—his shattered limb extended on the grass—he quietly smoked his historic pipe, not "of peace," but of war, and guided the battle. His position was a most dangerous one, but when urged by his friends to retire to a safe spot his laconic reply was, "I will face the enemy until I die." When all was over they placed him on a litter of green boughs from the forest and slowly carried him back all those painful thirty-five miles to die in his beloved home. Here, ten days after the battle, he passed away, dying really more from the effects of a bungling surgical operation and resultant hemorrhage than from his actual wound. He died as bravely as he had lived, with his Bible beside him, his last words being, "Oh, Lord, rebuke me not in thy wrath, neither chasten me in thy hot displeasure." He was buried in the family burial plot on his estate, where a modest but substantial headstone marks his last resting place.

In the October following his death Congress appropriated the then large sum of five hundred dollars for a suitable monument to General Herkimer, but nothing was done in the matter for nearly a century, until in 1883, largely through the laborious efforts of our honored and lamented townsman, Hon. John F. Seymour, the Oneida Historical Society, by popular subscription, adding interest and compound interest to the original sum, dedicated at Oriskany the stately obelisk which stands there in memory of the General not only, but of all the brave heroes of that important battle. The inscription on the bronze tablet reads as follows :

"Here the battle of Oriskany was fought on the 6th day of August, 1777. Here British invasion was checked and thwarted. Here General Herkimer, the intrepid leader of the American forces, was mortally wounded, but kept command of the fight until the enemy fled. The life blood of more than two hundred patriot heroes made this battle ground sacred forever."

Apropos of this subject a modern American author, Stockton, after describing Sir Walter Scott's monument at Edinburgh, says:

"A famous Scotchman cannot die without being pretty promptly born again in stone or bronze and put in some open place with seats convenient for people to sit and look at him. I like this; glory ought to begin at home."

It is gratifying to know that General Herkimer's name and deeds are still held in grateful memory by his native State, and that the last Legislature, that of 1895, made an appropriation of three thousand dollars to erect at his grave a monument more suitable than the one which now marks it. Had this appropriation been made for a statue or monument to be placed in a public park or building in some large town near the scene of the General's life work—for instance in the court yard of our new Historical Building—it would do more to perpetuate his memory than in the sequestered cemetery for which it is destined. This is the European method of fostering patriotism and honoring the memory of dead heroes, and it would be well for our country if in this respect we took pattern from the older and more finished civilizations. However, it is too late now to alter the plans regarding the Herkimer monument, and when it is dedicated, as doubtless it will be at an early date, shall not we, the Oneida Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, attend the ceremonies in a body, and prove by our presence our patriotic enthusiasm? For at last it seems to be universally conceded that had the battle of Oriskany not been fought St. Leger would have swept victoriously down the valley, raising en route the Tory gentry to follow his standard, and would have joined Burgoyne at Albany. Had this been done he would have held the whole Hudson, separated the rest of the Colonies from New England, and would have had it in his power to crush and vanquish first the Yankees and then the others at his leisure.

Therefore, though it is almost impossible now, in the days of our power, to imagine such a consummation, let us thank God for the danger averted by our noble forefathers, led by the citizen-soldier, Nicholas Herkimer, to all of whom we are so greatly and lastingly indebted.

GERTRUDE HERKIMER COXE.

JOHN SEVIER.

(Continued from page 91.)

HE was a member of the Georgia branch of the Society of the Cincinnati; this country's first patriotic order, founded by French and American officers immediately after the close of the Revolutionary War. Membership to this grandest society in America descends by right of inheritance from the oldest son to oldest son.

In the whole thirty-five battles and skirmishes with the Indians General Sevier had only six men killed. Governor William Blount declared that "his name carried more terror to the Cherokees than an additional regiment would have done." He was never injured in a battle, although he always charged at the head of his men, and tradition says that the Indians would not shoot at him, believing that he bore a charmed life. Sevier was often termed the "Indian Treaty Maker." Gilmore calls him the "State Maker."

He was never paid for his military services, but he generally bore a large part of the expenses of his expeditions, and his dwelling was the usual rendezvous.

On June 1, 1784, North Carolina ceded all the territory now comprising Tennessee to the General Government. The settlers were indignant at being treated thus. They at once formed a convention, of which John Sevier was chosen president, August 23, 1784. A second convention was held, the State of Franklin organized, and John Sevier elected Governor. After a turbulent career of four years the new State ceased to exist. In North Carolina Sevier was denounced as a traitor, but no judge in the Watauga settlement would issue a warrant against him, so he continued to go where he pleased and to fight the Indians when the occasion demanded it. A Judge Spencer, of North Carolina, finally issued a warrant. The body of the people looked upon this proceeding almost as a sacrilege, and regarded the tragical ending of his honor who did it with peculiar satisfaction. Impartial history records the humiliating fact that he was pecked to death by a turkey gobler.

Sevier was arrested and taken to Morgantown. It required considerable persuasion to prevent his old soldiers from going after him in armed force, but another plan of rescue was formed and carried out. In the midst of his trial he escaped, so that it was never judicially determined whether he was a "traitor" or not, for in 1789 he was elected to the North Carolina Legislature, and an act of oblivion being passed the "traitor" took his seat as a lawmaker.

After making his escape from the North Carolina court-room he hastened across the mountains home, reaching there barely in time to quell an uprising of the Indians.

In March, 1790, he was elected to the United States Congress from Washington District, taking his seat the following June, and was thus the first representative from the Mississippi Valley.

When the State of Tennessee was organized in 1796 General Sevier was chosen as its first Governor. He continued in office for three terms. Then he served as a commissioner in running the boundary line between Virginia and Tennessee.

In 1803 he was again elected to the Governorship, and again he was reëlected for three successive terms, making in all six terms that he held the first office in the State.

Then he was sent to the State Senate for one term. In 1811 he was chosen for a seat in Congress, serving during the war on the important Committee on Military Affairs till 1815. Then, although seventy-one years of age, President Madison insisted on his settling some trouble with the Creek Indians in Alabama. While engaged in this duty he died near Fort Decatur, on September 24, 1815. During his absence his people, without his knowledge, had again elected him to Congress, an unprecedented occurrence, an honor unsolicited, and one of which he never heard, for death claimed him before the news reached him. His dust remained for many years in an unmarked grave in Alabama, but in 1889 it was brought back to Tennessee, the State he loved so well, and laid to rest in the courthouse yard at Knoxville.

General Sevier was greatly beloved by one and all of his seventeen children, and his spirit of patriotism and courage

seems to have descended upon his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, as from generation to generation they have fought bravely for their country.

Haywood says: "John Sevier was endowed by nature with those rare qualities which make the possessor in all places an object of attention, and a depository of their confidence--qualities which cannot be learned, and which cannot be kept from observation."

"Sevier possessed not only great popularity; he deserved it. He harmonized with the time and with the people. His tall commanding figure, his intelligent features, his skill in all manly exercises, which were the only accomplishments of this turbulent era, his bravery, his intellectual force.of character, placed him naturally at the head of affairs."

Phelan says: "John Sevier is the most prominent name in Tennessee history, and within these limits and upon this field he is the most brilliant military and civil figure this State has ever produced. Jackson attained a larger fame upon a broader field of action, and perhaps his mental scope may appear to fill a wider horizon to those who think his statesmanship equal to his generalship. But the results he accomplished affected the history of Tennessee only in so far as it formed a part of the United States. Sevier, however, was purely a Tennessean. He fought for Tennessee, he defined its boundaries, he watched over and guarded it in its beginning, he helped form it, and he exercised a decisive influence upon its development. It is safe to say that without Sevier the history of Tennessee would in many important respects not be what it now is. Jackson is a popular figure in history and among the people. Sevier is almost entirely unknown to the great mass of people of the State whose reading goes no further than the magazines and the newspaper. But among historians the reverse holds good. Parton has all but ruined Jackson's reputation among the thoughtful. Sumner sinks him almost to the level of a "guerrilla chief" and a cross-road politician. But Sevier has been treated with remarkable indulgence by historians and writers. Haywood, Wheeler, Flint, Ramsay, Monetle, and others all recognize different points in his character, his mind, and his career to praise and exalt. To say that he was in his

sphere a statesman of the first order of ability, and that as a warrior he was excelled by none who engaged in the same mode of warfare, and that he never lost a battle, claims for him a high place among the great men of the world."

MARY HOSS.

GENERAL GRANT'S ANCESTRY.

I NOTICED in the Christmas number of the Magazine in Mrs. Morgan's address the statement that General Grant was of Southern blood. This may possibly be true of his mother or paternal grandmother, but the Grants were for generations of Connecticut Puritan stock. General Grant was a lineal descendant of Matthew Grant, who was among those "West-country people," who in Plymouth, England, organized what is now the Congregational Church, of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut, now the oldest Congregational Church in New England. They embarked on the "Mary and John," which sailed two weeks before the rest of Governor Winthrop's fleet. After five or six years' residence in Dorchester, Massachusetts, they removed to Windsor, Connecticut, one of the three original towns in the State.

Matthew Grant was a prominent man in the settlement. He was an early town clerk—is called by one of Connecticut's historians "the model town clerk." His old church record is now one of the treasures of the Connecticut Historical Society. It is of great value in tracing early Colonial history.

General Grant is descended from his eldest son Samuel, who married a daughter of the John Porter from whom President Noah Porter, of Yale, and it is said President Cleveland, are descended.

Matthew Grant's only daughter and eldest child, Priscilla, married Michael Humphrey, founder of the Connecticut family of that name and ancestor of General David Humphrey, Washington's aid, who received Cornwallis's colors at Yorktown and bore them to Congress, and who was afterwards Minister to Spain and Portugal.

I recently heard a gentleman relate the following anecdote: During the darkest days of the war, when general after general

proved unequal to their task, he often heard one of the Windsor Grants, an old gentleman, say, "Somewhere among all this people the man will be found who will lead our armies on to victory." And at last he found the hero for whom he had been watching in a young western member of his own family, a Windsor descendant.

I believe that Nicolay and Hay think it probable that President Lincoln is a descendant of the Lincolns of Hingham, Massachusetts.

MARY H. HUMPHREY,
Historian Abigail Phelps Chapter, D. A. R.

ANOTHER LIVING DAUGHTER OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.

MRS. EDWARD HUBBARD FITCH, the Chapter Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Jefferson, Ohio, a place historic as the former home of Benjamin F. Wade as well as of their coadjutor, Hon. W. C. Howells, and his distinguished son, William Dean Howells, the novelist, has been compiling a record of the Revolutionary soldiers and their descendants who came to Ashtabula County, Ohio. In her researches she has discovered that Mrs. Dorothy Smith Clapp, of Windsor, Ohio, who is living with her daughter, Miss Emma Clapp, at the age of eighty, is the own daughter of a soldier of the Revolution, George Smith. He was born at Rutland, Massachusetts, June 19, 1761, and died at Orwell, Ohio, June 17, 1844. He enlisted as a private in Captain Ralph Earle's company, Colonel Danforth Keyes's regiment, on the 10th day of July, 1777, and served until the 3d of January, 1778. He was a pensioner until his death, and his pension certificate is now in possession of his grandson, Mr. William O. Smith, of Orwell, Ohio. Mr. Smith married Polly, daughter of Lieutenant Silas Burt, whose record as a Revolutionary soldier is also honorable. He was born at Sunbury, Massachusetts, on the 14th of April, 1744, and marched as a private in Captain Thomas Curtis's company from Rutland to Cambridge on the Lexington Alarm, being then in service twelve days. In October, 1775, he was ensign of Captain Wheeler's company, Colonel Doo-

little's regiment, becoming first lieutenant of Captain Thomas Barnes's company, Colonel Nixon's regiment, of the Continental Line, where he served until November, 1776. He died at Belpre, Ohio, 1831.

Mrs. Dorothy Smith Clapp is the youngest daughter of George and Polly Smith, and granddaughter of Lieutenant Burt. Many of their other descendants of succeeding generations still reside in Ashtabula County, where they have been prominent and patriotic citizens.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY DAUGHTER FOUND IN NORTHFIELD, VERMONT.

MRS. ELIZA SOPER will be ninety years old in February, is in good health, and has a remarkable memory, relating many incidents her father has told her of the Revolutionary War. Lives alone from choice, and every year has a birthday party, is now anticipating her next one in February, 1896.





A LETTER FROM DOLLY MADISON.

TO MRS. ANTHONY MOORIS.

September 2, 1837.

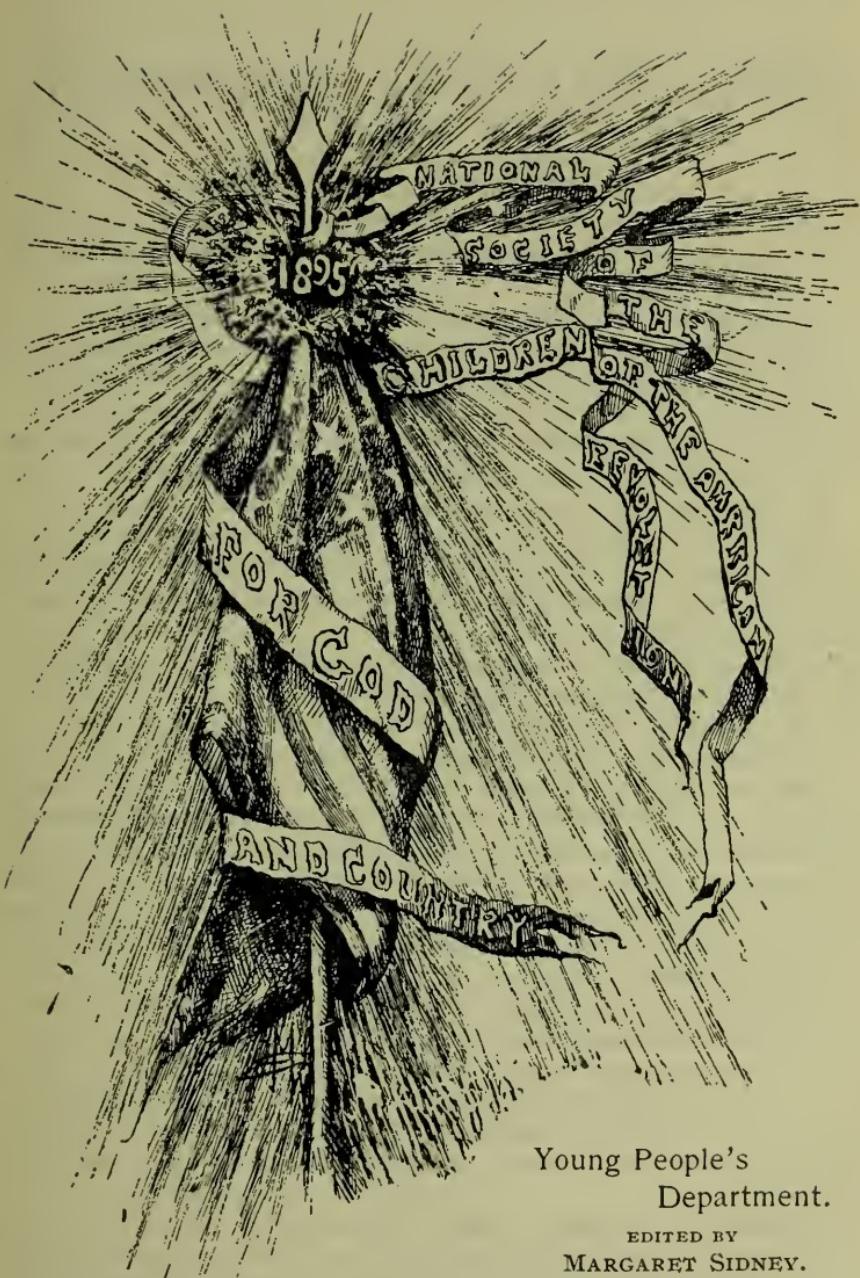
Accept a thousand thanks dear friend for your two unanswered letters containing the best advice in the world and which I have followed as far as I could on my way to the White Sulphur Springs, a new world to me who have never left Montpelier for nearly six years even for a day. I passed three or four days at the Warm Springs, and ten weeks at the White Sulphur—drinking moderately of the waters and bathing my poor eyes a dozen times a day. The effect was excellent—my health was strengthened to its former standing—and my eyes grew white again, but on my drive home of six days in the dust, they took the fancy to relapse a little; still I cannot refrain from expressing with my own pen (forbidden by you) my grateful sense of your kind friendship on every occasion.

I met with many relatives and friends in "my grand tour" and had every reason to be gratified but for my own sad, impatient spirit, which continually dwelt on my duties at home yet unfinished.

In truth my five weeks absence from Montpelier made me feel as if I had deserted my duties, and therefore was not entitled to the kindness every where shown me, and so I am at home at work again

Ever your attached friend

DOLLY MADISON.



Young People's
Department.

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

THE CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

ATTENTION, SOCIETIES!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PLANS for the C. A. R. during the week of the Continental Congress, D. A. R., in Washington, D. C., from February 17 to 22, 1896.

I. The report of the National Society C. A. R. will be read by its President at the Congress. It is necessary therefore that each Society already formed and each Society forming should, as soon as possible, forward its report to Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, 1827 I street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

This is absolutely imperative. Any failure to do so will result in the omission of such Society from the report. Therefore kindly attend to it *at once*.

II. Each Society should send its members papers filled out *as soon as possible* to the Registrar, Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, 1203 N street, N. W., Washington, D. C. The Roll of Honor will be read at the Annual Meeting, C. A. R., special distinction being paid to the highest membership in a Society.

* Fees must be sent at the same time to the Treasurer, Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, 12 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

III. Each Society can send its President and Secretary, and (if it has a membership of twenty-five) one other member, as delegates to the annual meeting of the C. A. R., February 22, at 1.30 o'clock. As no election of national officers occurs, these being already provided (see constitution) the object of the meeting is to have *detailed* reports of Societies read by the delegates or secretaries; papers furnished by members and a discussion as to plans for the next year's work. Greetings from distinguished State Promoters of the C. A. R. will be given, with many other attractive and important features.

In view of the young people being engaged in school through the week, this day is selected as the most practicable.

All members of every Society C. A. R. are invited.

IV. A grand patriotic celebration, to which the D. A. R. and C. A. R. have invited the S. A. R. and S. R., will take place in appropriate observance of Washington's birthday, February 22, at 10 o'clock, in the Church of our Father.

V. The "Pirum Ripley" Society, C. A. R., of Washington, District of Columbia, Miss Elizabeth Herrick Blount, President, will receive all the C. A. R. Societies of the District and all visiting members of the C. A. R. at a "Continental Tea," Saturday, February 22, from 3.30 to 5.30 o'clock at 3101 U street, N. W., Georgetown Heights.

VI. The badges for the presidents and other delegates will be forwarded

them, free of charge, on application to the National President. If no delegate is supplied previous to arrival in Washington, application may be made at 1827 I street, N. W.

VII. The badge of the National Society, C. A. R., will be ready for sale, so that all members may purchase it by the 15th of February, on application to the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Charles A. Mann, Room 50, 902 F street.

VIII. The certificate of membership in the National Society, C. A. R., will be in the hands of the National Registrar by the 15th of February. Stationery for the C. A. R., in beautiful boxes, or in bulk, will, it is hoped, also be ready by that date.

Work has been constantly progressing for months on badge, certificate, and stationery, many designs having been prepared. The National Board feel that now they have secured, by means of the exquisite taste and the historical accuracy of the Messrs. Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., of Philadelphia, to whose house the contract has been given, designs that will be appreciated by, and be worthy of, the National Society of the C. A. R.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

I. We must repeat again that it is expected that each Society, C. A. R., should at once subscribe for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. As the Young People's Department in this Magazine is the organ of the C. A. R. it is *imperative* for a correct understanding of the workings of the Society, for a knowledge of all plans, and for all reports and suggestions, that the young people should read and study their official organ.

II. Each Society must send as soon as possible its report to the National President, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, 1827 I street, Washington, N.W., District of Columbia (where she is spending the winter), in order that she may embody it in her report at Congress, D. A. R., in February. *Do not disregard this instruction.*

III. The Secretary of each Society must prepare to be read at the C. A. R. annual meeting Saturday afternoon, February 22, its detailed report, containing account of its progress, plans of work, and what it has accomplished, etc. It is hoped that the Secretary can read this at the annual meeting. Many C. A. R.'s are coming to Washington at that time. It is hoped that every Society will be represented.

III. Each Society should practice the salute to the flag at all their meetings.

IV. Each Society should own its flag.

V. Each Society should begin at once a patriotic chorus to learn the national songs.

VI. Each Society should send questions and answers to "Our Question Box." This department depends on the efforts of the young people.

VII. If any instructions are not understood, or any other information is desired, write to the National President (address given above), who is always glad to receive a C. A. R. letter.

SUGGESTIONS

WHEREBY SOCIETIES MAY CELEBRATE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

I. Make it a public meeting, as far as possible, by inviting in all those who are ineligible to join the Society to be present on this occasion, with other friends.

II. Have the salute to the flag.

III. Let the high school boys who are C. A. R.'s give a drill in Continental costume if they wish. The "Salute to the Flag" can be incorporated in this if they desire.

IV. Let the subject of the papers, or poems, be Washington as a boy and as a man. Get imbued with the principles that made the character of the Father of Our Country. Recite or read his maxims: Give setting of his life at Mt. Vernon, in the army, and elsewhere.

V. Let the patriotic chorus of the Society lead in the national songs, and sometimes sing alone. If there is any musical talent in the Society call it immediately to the front. Let all who can play on the violin or any instrument join the chorus. Let us use all our talents and gifts in honoring our country.

VI. Each Society should, if possible, get a flag that will belong to the Society, and christen it on February 22, to be used thereafter at every meeting of the Society. There is nothing that will increase the devotion to the flag like owning it. The keeper of the flag should hold it in custody.

VII. If desired, a "Continental Tea" might be given, in which the hosts and hostesses or the whole Society might dress in Continental costume.

NOTES.

THE National President, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, is in Washington for the winter that she may give all possible care and attention to the needs of the C. A. R. Address her at 1827 I street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

There are two special books that each Society should own, "George Washington Day by Day," by Elizabeth Bryant Johnston. This should be used as a calendar, and read every day if possible when owned by individuals. It is used in this way in several public schools, where it is found to be an invaluable aid to patriotism and good citizenship. Too much in the way of praise cannot be said of this book.

"Historical Readers," I, II, III, by Arthur Gilman, Secretary of Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.

We hope that C. A. R.'s will come to Washington in February in such numbers that the Capital City may see a young army of patriots assembling in honor of their country, in devotion to the flag, and in inspira-

tion for all that makes for good citizenship. Parents and friends, nothing could be finer in an educational way than to give the young people under your charge this opportunity. And we most earnestly beg you to bring such young people, if possible.

Again we are obliged to postpone publishing the admirable papers written by Lucy Hayes Breckinridge, Secretary of "Capital Society," Washington, D. C., and by Horatio Knight, Bradford, Treasurer of the "Piram Ripley" Society, of Washington, D. C.

These papers, with much other interesting matter, are crowded out by the reports of Societies and plans for the convention week. We know that the Societies will endeavor to wait patiently for them.

There will soon appear in these columns a most interesting paper "To the Children of the American Revolution in Memphis, Tennessee," read to them by Mrs. Keller Anderson, Regent of Watauga Chapter, D. A. R.

STATE PROMOTERS.

ADDITIONAL list of Promoters of Children of American Revolution: General A. W. Greeley, Mrs. Greeley, Washington, District of Columbia; Dr. G. Browne Goode, President S. A. R. of the District of Columbia; Hon. Holdridge O. Collins, President California Society S. A. R., Los Angeles; Hon. Daniel Cleveland, President Society of S. A. R. of Southern California, San Diego; Mrs. T. Isabelle Hubbard, first State Regent, and Honorary State Regent, D. A. R., in California; Colonel A. S. Hubbard, Ex-President General National Society S. A. R., San Francisco, California; Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, State Regent D. A. R., Connecticut; Mr. Charlemagne Tower, Jr., Mrs. Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. John S. Reynolds, Superintendent of Schools in Bristol, Rhode Island; Mr. David Hewes, of San Francisco, California; President Martin Kellogg, University of California; Right Rev. William Ford Nichols, LL. D., Bishop of California, San Francisco; Mrs. William Alvord, first Chapter Regent of Sequoia Chapter, D. A. R. of San Francisco; ex-Governor and Senator Francis E. Warren and Mrs. Warren, Wyoming.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

THE "Hannah Cromwell" Society, of Washington, D. C.: President, Miss Mary Chenoweth, Vice Regent Columbia Chapter D. A. R.; Vice President, Mary Ames Hartsock; Corresponding Secretary, Edith Pratt; Recording Secretary, Clara Lutz; Treasurer, Mary L. King.

THE "Bunker Hill Society," of Washington, D. C.: President, Miss Elizabeth Frances Pierce. Miss Pierce's ancestor was Captain William Warren, born at Watertown, Massachusetts, who was in Concord fight in Captain Pierce's company and in Bunker Hill battle, where he was left for dead. He was one of the survivors at the laying of the cornerstone of the Bunker Hill Monument.

A SOCIETY is forming in Philadelphia, Pa.: President, Mrs. Charles B. McMichael.

A SOCIETY is forming in San Francisco: President, Mrs. S. Isabelle Hubbard, First Honorary Regent of California D. A. R.

THE "Joseph Bucklin" Society, C. A. R., of Providence, Rhode Island: President, Miss Amelia S. Knight; Vice President, Celia Arnold Spicer; Secretary, Addie Studley Gay; Treasurer, Frederick Clark Jones; Registrar, Ethel Studley; Corresponding Secretary, Henry Oyer Knight; Historian, Maude Harthan Kittredge. Organized December 30, 1895, Providence, Rhode Island.

MISS KNIGHT, Vice President General D. A. R., is also forming a Society C. A. R. in Pawtucket and one in Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

A SOCIETY is forming in St. Paul, Minn., through the efforts of Mrs. R. M. Newport, State Regent D. A. R.: President, Mrs. Martha Love Foster.

A SOCIETY is forming in Minneapolis, Minn.: President, Mrs. Mary Burr Lewis.

A SOCIETY is forming in Manchester, New Hampshire, through the efforts of Mrs. Person C. Cheney, Honorary State Regent D. A. R.: President, Mrs. Foster Campbell.

A SOCIETY is forming in Nashville, Tennessee: President, Mrs. Joseph H. Acklen.

A NEW Society in Connecticut is forming: President, Mrs. Marion R. Hempstead Staynor. This makes the ninth Society in Connecticut thus far reported.

In our Reports of Societies last month, the name of the President of Society formed under the auspices of the "Ruth Hart" Chapter, D. A. R., Meriden, Conn., was incorrectly given. It should be, Mrs. Elizabeth Hall Upham.

A SOCIETY in Utica, New York: President, Miss M. Isabella Doolittle.

A SOCIETY in Wayne, Delaware County, Pennsylvania: President, Miss Susan Strand Robeson.

THE "George Washington" Society, of Washington, D. C.: President, Miss Susanna G. Hickey, is forming.

MY DEAR MRS. LOTHROP:

A local Society of the "C. A. R." is about to be organized, the first meeting to be held on the 22d of February. Several application papers

are in process of preparation. The papers of Mrs. P. C. Cheney's grandchildren have been filled and sent to me.

Very truly yours,

MRS. L. F. CAMPBELL,
Manchester, New Hampshire.

MY DEAR MRS. LOTHROP:

The "Jonathan Brooks" Society has been growing and now numbers fifty-two members. We have met twice this winter; once to celebrate the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party, December 16, when we were delightfully entertained by a flag drill given by the children of the Coit street school, and which we hope to have the younger members of our Society learn.

The Society was presented with a gavel made of the wood of the old Jonathan Brooks house. It is to have a silver plate with the proper inscription.

Our second meeting was to celebrate the "Battle of the Kegs," which you will find described in the enclosed clipping.

As "Promoter" I have been trying to accomplish something in the way of forming another Society here. I am looking forward with much pleasure to the convention next month, and hope to learn much in regard to interesting the children next year.

I hope you and Margaret are both well. I shall take my son Guy to Washington. My daughter Alice also goes as an extra delegate. Hoping we shall meet in February,

Sincerely your friend,

GRACE T. ARMS,

President *Jonathan Brooks Society, New London, Conn.*

January 11, 1896.

CHICAGO TO HAVE A SOCIETY OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—*From the Tribune, Chicago, Illinois, Dec. 3, 1895.*

Plans for organization are in charge of Mrs. Thomas McClelland. It will be named after Richard Lord Jones, who enlisted in the Colonial Army when ten years old. Objects of the Association and conditions of membership set forth.

The "Richard Lord Jones Society of the Children of the American Revolution" is the title of a Society now in process of organization in Chicago by Mrs. Thomas McClelland, No. 417 Superior street, who has been chosen its first President and the organizer of the Society. It is a notable illustration of the deepening patriotic impulses of the time, being a branch of the organization known as the "National Society of Children of the American Revolution."

Origin of the Society.

The formation of such a society, composed entirely of children of those who helped forward the War of the Revolution, grew from a suggestion made by its originator, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of Concord, Massachusetts, at the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held in Washington, District of Columbia, last February.

The suggestion was received with the utmost favor, and adopted as a society enterprise, its founder being placed at its head, with full authority to perfect the organization, secure helpers, and introduce it into the various States. The National Society was incorporated at Washington, District of Columbia, April 11, 1895, and its officers chosen. Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot was placed on the Board of Promoters for the State of Illinois, and has selected Mrs. McClelland to organize the Chicago Society.

Mrs. McClelland is a devoted member of the Chicago Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and possesses rare executive ability, which fits her for such a responsibility.

Richard Lord Jones.

The new Society has been named by Mrs. McClelland in honor of Richard Lord Jones, who was born in Colchester, Connecticut, May 15, 1767, because, so far as is known, he was the youngest enlisted person on the pay-roll of the Army of the Revolution. This young lad, who had just passed his tenth birthday, offered himself as a volunteer and was enlisted in June, 1777, for a term of three years in Cap'ain James Watson's company of the Third Connecticut Regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel B. Webb, father of the venerable General James Watson Webb. Young "Dick," as he was called, was at once placed under the charge of Bandmaster Ballentine and instructed to play the fife.

He was a favorite with Colonel Webb, and at one time was captured with Colonel Webb and taken before a British officer. Here he accepted a challenge to fight a young Briton considerably larger than himself. It was a rough and tumble fight, but the young rebel got the better of his adversary. The British officer generously ordered the discharge of the young hero for his pluck and the Colonel was released on parole.

Souvenir from Mrs. Washington.

At a dinner party given General Washington and his staff by General Webb Mrs. Washington sent for the lad, asking him to sing for her, and in acknowledgment of her thanks gave Dick a three dollar Continental bill, which he always sacredly preserved in loving remembrance. It is now the property of Major Lord Annesley, of Albany, New York, a grandson of the youthful patriot.

After reaching manhood he engaged in the cotton manufacturing business, but after the War of 1812 he found himself financially ruined. He moved west in 1818 to Ohio, and afterwards settled near New Albany, Indiana, where he became a farmer. He died July 23, 1852.

SOCIETY OF C. A. R.—FIRST ONE ORGANIZED IN TENNESSEE YESTERDAY
WITH LARGE MEMBERSHIP.—*From a Memphis paper.*

A MOST beautiful and enthusiastic crowd of children met at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Day, on Poplar street, Memphis, on a recent morning at 10 o'clock on an invitation from the President, Mrs. Day, to organize a Chapter of the C. A. R. The President opened the meeting and

called upon the children to rise and sing "America." All were provided with the words, and the song was never more sweetly sung. Miss Ida May Stirling was the accompanist.

Miss Nell Cary gave a fine instrumental selection.

Forty-six names were enrolled. Application blanks were given out and the aims of the Society proposed were explained by Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes, the State Promoter, in such a pure, simple, and enthusiastic way that the smallest child present could fully understand.

She told them how they would soon grow up to be old enough to become members of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, and would not have to scramble around, as we old people did, hunting up their grandmamas and papas, but would just step into the ranks bright shining little patriots. Mrs. Mathes then told the story of the flag. Mrs. Kellar Anderson, Regent of Watauga, gave each child present a miniature flag to be worn at all meetings as a badge of membership. This greatly delighted the children. Some put their flags in their hats, pinned them in as badges; others held them in their hands and waved them when they were particularly pleased. It was indeed a lovely sight and made all present so proud and happy.

Mrs. Day then in a most beautiful and feeling manner gave the children a talk as to what she and Mrs. Virginia Frayser Boyle hoped to do for them. With their aid she felt as if she could accomplish much. A discussion then followed as to a suitable name for the Chapter. Mrs. Anderson read a beautiful story of a fourteen-year-old lad who fought in the Revolution, afterwards in the War of 1812, and Creek War. The children voted to name their Chapter after this lad, and it turned out to be Adam Dale, the lineal ancestor of Mrs. Day, their President. This brought much pleasure to the children.

Mrs. Day then told them of a pleasure that she and Mrs. Doyle had in store for them, announcing that seats had been engaged at the Grand Opera House for as many as would attend, and she hoped all would go to see the beautiful play, "Old Homestead," which was so full of good and useful lessons both to child and parent. Almost every child accepted, so a section was occupied by the Children of the American Revolution, under the chaperonage of their two officers, Mesdames Day and Boyle.

The orchestra played in their honor "Hail Columbia," "Star Spangled Banner," and "America." The children waved their flags, clapped their hands, and were never so happy before. Manager Douglas is to be congratulated in making it possible for these children to have this great treat and never to be forgotten impression made in these little ones' hearts, a mingling of patriotism for the national airs and touches of humor and tender sympathies which were aroused by this pathetic play.

The next meeting will be the first Saturday in January, the place to be announced later on. Officers for the children will be elected at the next meeting. Many mothers accompanied their children, and enjoyed it as much as they did. Mrs. Day served delightful refreshments. Mrs. Boyle acted as secretary and Miss Louise Day assisted in the entertainment.

Those enrolled were Ida May Stirling, Madeline Stirling, Willie R. Stirling, William Randolph Stirling, Ellen Marian Cary, Hunsdon Fairfax Cary, Jean Keller Anderson, Phoebe Grosvenor, Johnston Bright Horton, Lillian Bell Horton, Katrina Wright, Alice Pillow Fargason, Amy Holmes, Floy Selden, Amy Randolph Morton, Rebecca Ellen Randolph Morton, Elizabeth Lavinia Huntington, Alice Russell McNees, Lucy Cordelia McNees, Ada Theresa Polk, Louisa Kay Parker, Minnie Shelby Nelson, Mary Alice Thomas, Lilly B. Thomas, Ada Agnes Cash, Mildred Aylett Cash, Talbot Spottswood Mathes, Hugh Lawson Bedford, Nellie Ellis Huntington, Mary Humphreys Weisiger, Elizabeth West Weisiger, Belle Moncure Perkins, Ashton Chapman Perkins, Lovis Perkins, Willie Perkins, Louise Bolling Adams, Sallie Nelson Carter, Edward B. Moseley, Robert Goodwin Bledsoe, Eleanor Martin Semmes, Jo Semmes, Allen Hunter Miller, Estelle Hoffa Lake, Elizabeth Donelson Lake, Robert Pinckney Lake, Grace La Valle Lake.

LETTER FROM A FRIEND.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., January 4, 1896.

MRS. HARRIETT M. LOTHROP,

*President National Society, Children of the American Revolution,
1827 I Street, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MADAME:

I am in hearty sympathy with the patriotic effort and purpose represented in your Society, and wish you the fullest measure of success.

I shall feel honored in being permitted to coöperate with you in this movement by becoming "A State Promoter for California," and in all other practicable ways.

I believe that the Societies of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution have already done much, and will continue to do very much in creating a national sentiment in America, and making us all "Americans."

Very sincerely yours, DANIEL CLEVELAND,
President Southern California Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

A LIST OF BOOKS,

WHICH, AT THE REQUEST OF THE NATIONAL PRESIDENT, DR. JOHN FISKE, STATE PROMOTER C. A. R., FOR MASSACHUSETTS,
HAS PREPARED FOR THE USE OF THE C. A. R.

For readers who have access to fairly large public libraries there is no better way to study the subject than to take Winsor's "Reader's Handbook of the American Revolution," and look up, so far as possible, all the references of which that handbook consists.

A good course of general reading on the subject is as follows:

- | | |
|--|--|
| Fiske's War of Independence. | Frothingham's Rise of the Republic. |
| Fiske's American Revolution, 2 vols. | Tyler's Patrick Henry. |
| Fiske's Critical Period of American History. | Stille's John Dickinson. |
| Greeve's Historical View of the American Revolution. | Familiar Letters of John Adams to his Wife. |
| Lackey's History of England in the Eighteenth Century, 8 vols., especially the chapters on American affairs. | Moultrie's Memoirs of the American Revolution, 2 vols. |
| Irving's Life of Washington, 5 vols., Scudder's George Washington. | Foublanque's Memoirs of John Burgoyné. |
| Lodge's George Washington, 2 vols. | Stone's Campaign of General John Burgoyne. |
| Morse's Franklin. | Madame Riedesel's Memoirs. |
| Morse's John Adams. | Anburey's Travels in America. |
| Pellew's John Jay. | Roosevelt's Winning of the West, 3 vols. |
| Hosmer's Samuel Adams. | Isaac Arnold's Life of Benedict Arnold. |
| Hosmer's Thomas Hutchinson (in press). | Sargent's Life of André. |
| Hutchinson's Diary and Letters, 2 vols. | Lowell's Hessians in the Revolution. |
| Frothingham's Joseph Warren. | Kapp's Life of Steuben. |
| | Lossing's Life of Philip Schuyler, 2 vols. |

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

MY DEAR MRS. LOTHROP :

It seems to me it would be a mistake to recommend for young readers too long a list of books. For boys and girls of twelve to fifteen I should think this list would be about right.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN FISKE.

OUR QUESTION BOX.

- I. Who gave the New World the name America?
 - II. Who first discovered that America was an independent Continent?
- Asked by the Joseph Buckley Society, of Louisville, Kentucky.

IN MEMORIAM.

THE following notices of deaths and of resolutions of Chapters in regard thereto have been received during the month:

BAXTER, MRS. MARY ELIZABETH ROBERTS, widow of the late General Horace Henry Baxter, and charter member of Ann Story Chapter. She died at Rutland, Vermont, November 11, 1895, aged sixty-seven years.

BOARDMAN, MRS. HARRIET CANFIELD, widow of Frederick Boardman, died at New Milford, Connecticut, on January 12, 1896, and her sister—

PLATT, MRS. REBECCA MARIA, wife of Frank L. Platt, of the same place, died November 17, 1895. Both these ladies were charter members of Roger Sherman Chapter.

BROWN, MRS. MARTHA GIDDINGS, a member of the National Society, and daughter of Moses Lufkin, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, a drummer boy at Bunker Hill, died in the latter part of November at the home of her daughter in Essex, Massachusetts, aged ninety-one years and five months.

CLARKE, MISS SUSAN CARRINGTON.—Gaspee Chapter, of Providence, Rhode Island, met and passed resolutions of sympathy with the Daughters of Connecticut in their bereavement on the loss of their late State Regent.

GILL, MRS. GEORGE W., died in Jacksonville, Florida, on December 12, 1895, after a lingering and painful illness. She was a member of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Her grandfather, Mr. I. D. Hart, was the founder of Jacksonville.

JONES, MRS. ELIZABETH SINCLAIR PARKER, passed away on November 26, 1895. She was buried at Clean Drinking Manor, Maryland.

LAMB, MRS. ELIZABETH, late Treasurer of the Mary Washington Chapter:

The vacant chair to-night
Tells of the spirit's flight,
From earthly bonds of limitation free ;
And while we mourn her loss,
We see beyond the cross,
Her radiant crown of immortality.

Perhaps she wore it here,
Tho' veiled it did appear,
Seen only in the love-light of her eyes,
Those eyes, that now behold
The pearly gates unfold,
While joy is mingled with a glad surprise.

And now a weleome voice
That bids her heart rejoicee,
Says, " Sister, palms of victory are thine,"
" For inasmuch as ye,
Have done it all for me,"
Thine earthly work becomes for thee divine !

May her bless'd mantle fall
Upon the Daughters all !
And may this life so beautiful inspire
Sweet hope and faith and love,
With wisdom from above,
To mingle with our patriotic fire !

ANNA LAWRENCE PLATT.

MADDIN, MRS. ANNIE GRAY.—The Cumberland Chapter met and passed resolutions of sympathy with the family of this lady, who died (in November last) on the day her certificate of membership in the Society was received from Washington.

RAFFERTY, MRS. MARY EWING.—At a meeting of the Pittsburgh Chapter, held on December 14, 1895, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That we have heard with profound regret of the death of Mrs. Mary Ewing Rafferty, a life member of this Chapter, and desire to express our sorrow upon the loss sustained by our Society, as well as our sincere

sympathy with the family of the deceased, whom we tenderly commend to his care, who only is able to comfort the heart broken and bereaved.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Mrs. Rafferty, that they be forwarded to the AMERICAN MONTHLY for publication, and be spread upon the minutes of the Chapter.

SAYLES, MRS. DEBORAH COOK, died at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, on November 25, 1895, after a short illness, of bronchial pneumonia. She was a charter member of the Pawtucket Chapter, and was its Secretary from its organization in the spring of 1892 until October, 1894, and represented the Chapter in the National Congress at Washington in 1893.

SMITH, MRS. GEORGE (ANNA AUGUSTA) WASHINGTON, died at Little Rock, Arkansas, on October 26, 1895. She was the oldest member of Little Rock Chapter, and of the most distinguished lineage, being the great-granddaughter of Colonel Samuel, the eldest full brother of George Washington. Mrs. Smith was seventy-five years old at the time of her death.

TILFORD, MRS. FRANK V.—In the death of Mrs. Frank V. Tilford (Rosalie Warwick Lewis) the Martha Washington Chapter mourns one of its most cherished members.

Through her father, Daingerfield Lewis, she was descended from Colonel Fielding Lewis and Betty Washington, sister of George Washington; from John Parke Custis, son of Martha Washington, and Eleanor Calvert, his wife. Through her mother she was descended from Evelyn Byrd, daughter of Colonel Byrd, of Westover, Virginia. These are some of her titles to belong to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

* * * * *

All here will attest the truth of these words: "None knew her but to love her, none named her but to praise." Her womanly dignity and child-like innocence won all our hearts; and we miss greatly her earnest seeking after truth and warm interest in the Society. Her name is enrolled among our brightest and best, and her memory will need no prayer to "keep green" and abide with us to our life's end.

Gentlest heart in prayer to bow,
Truest heart e'er made a vow;
Calm, white lids and smooth, pure brow,
Free from all Earth's sorrow now.

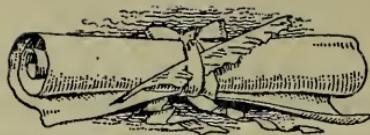
VARICK, MISS MARY SHEPPARD.—In the death of Miss Mary Sheppard Varick the members of Mahwenawasigh Chapter, of Poughkeepsie, New York, her friends as well as her associates, deeply mourn our sudden and great loss.

Her value to us as an active and able Chapter member we so fully recognized during her life that in her sudden death we forget that she has gone home, and only realize our own sad condition and the sorrow of her stricken family.

* * * * *

The good God has taken her from these earthly labors, and we humbly bow to his divine will, which has given her, thus early, her eternal rest.





OFFICIAL.

OFFICIAL MINUTES OF DECEMBER 5, 1895,

AS APPROVED AT THE JANUARY MEETING OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

THE regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Thursday, December 5, at 10 o'clock a. m., the President General, Mrs. John W. Foster, presiding.

Members present: Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Tulloch, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Nash, Miss Alice Key Blunt, Mrs. Lockwood, Miss Miller, Mrs. Henry, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Gannett, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Crabbe; and of the Advisory Board, Mrs. Lothrop, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Geer, Miss Mallett.

The meeting was opened with prayer.

THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL read the minutes of the November meeting, which were approved as amended.

REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.—Appointments of Chapter Regents by State Regents have been made as follows:

Iowa, Mrs. Liddie F. P. Richards, in Waterloo; Mrs. Jennie S. Bevier, in Tipton; Mrs. Emma Gillette Allen, in Estherville; Maryland, Mrs. Fanny D. Markland, in Oakland; Massachusetts, Mrs. Ida F. Miller, in Wakefield; Michigan, Mrs. Harriette H. Wells, in Port Huron; New Jersey, Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, in Somerville, of a Chapter to be called "General Frelinghuysen;" New York, Mrs. Mary Robie Kingsley, in Bath.

The Vice President General in Charge of Organization of Chap-

ters nominates Mrs. Kate Moore E. E. Ridgely for Chapter Regent in Geneva, Switzerland. She also reports the organization of the following Chapters: Rainier Chapter, of Seattle, Washington State, organized September 20, 1895; Janesville Chapter, of Janesville, Wisconsin, organized October 10, 1895; Lucy Knox Chapter, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, organized October 17, 1895; Lexington Chapter, of Lexington, Massachusetts, organized October 19, 1895; and the Douglass Chapter, of Dallas, Texas, organized October 19, 1895.

Letters of acceptance have been received from Mrs. Elizabeth R. H. Bright, of Rome, New York; Miss Sophie Waples, of Wilmington, Delaware, and Mrs. Margaret M. Collier, of Hudson, New York, and on August 3, 1895, Mrs. Louisa Sterling Linnicum resigned as Chapter Regent in Helena, Arkansas. Report accepted.

Mrs. Johnson stated that Mrs. Ridgely, residing in Geneva, wife of our Consul to Switzerland, and daughter of Mrs. Pope, State Regent of Kentucky, has informed her that there are twelve ladies in Geneva who wish to form a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in that place.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—Since the last meeting charters have been issued to the following named Chapters: The Tuscarora, of Binghamton, New York; The Springfield, of Springfield, Illinois; The Rainier, Seattle, Washington; The Susannah Elliott, of La Grange, Georgia; The Susan Carrington Clarke, of Meriden, Connecticut; The Lucy Knox, of Gloucester, Massachusetts; The Janesville, of Wisconsin; The Lexington, of Massachusetts.

Number of letters and postals written, 126.

All certificates of membership prepared by the Registrars General are sealed and signed, as also all duplicate application papers and notification cards.

Amount of incidental expenditures for November as per itemized account, \$4.77.

Mrs. Buchanan announced the acceptance of Miss Martha Hichborn as page to the President General. Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—Application blanks issued, 1,771; officers' lists, 193; copies of constitution, 120; Caldwell circulars, 449; letters written,

65. (Complete to date.) The Corresponding Secretary General read letters from: Mrs. Laura M. Plantz, acknowledging Souvenir Spoon, with thanks; from the family of Miss Susan C. Clarke, also from the State Regent of Connecticut, expressing appreciation of the resolutions of sympathy offered by the National Board; from Mrs. Clark, State Regent of Texas, inquiring as to whether it is permissible for the Daughters of the American Revolution in Texas to join the Woman's Council of Texas. This query was answered in the negative. Report accepted. Mrs. Earle presented, on behalf of Mrs. Dickens, a volume, entitled, "Changes in the Uniform of the Army, 1774-1895." A vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Dickens for this gift.

REPORTS OF THE REGISTRARS GENERAL.—Mrs. Dennison reported:

Number of application papers received,	250
Number of application papers verified and presented to the Board, .	378
Applications on hand unverified,	35
Notification cards of election issued,	209
Badge permits issued,	48

Ten additional unverified papers, bearing date prior to October 1, were referred to Mrs. Hichborn for further examination before returning them to the applicants for more definite information.

Mrs. Hichborn reported:

Number of application papers received,	188
Number of application papers verified and presented to the Board, .	191
Number of application papers on hand unverified,	11
Notification cards of election issued,	178
Badge permits issued,	84

The Secretary casting the ballot, the total number of applicants for admission (five hundred and sixty-two) were duly elected, and the reports of the Registrars General accepted.

It is interesting here to note that of the above newly-elected members five are *daughters* of Revolutionary patriots, namely: Mrs. Louisa K.C. Theirs, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Mrs. Catharine Bowden, Honesdale, Pennsylvania (Valley Forge Chapter); Miss Ann Maria Benton, Windsor, Connecticut; Miss Elizabeth Jane Murphey, Atlantic City, New Jersey; Mrs. Catherine Stirman, of Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Mrs. Hichborn read a letter from the Registrar of the Pawtucket (Rhode Island) Chapter, announcing the death of Mrs. Frederic C. Sayles, charter member and first Secretary of the Chapter.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL was presented and accepted.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager:

Receipts—October 1 to December 1, 1895.

To subscriptions as per vouchers and cash register,	\$179 40
To sale of extra copies,	27 34
To advertisements,	69 20
<hr/>	
Total receipts,	\$275 94

Office Expenditures—October 1 to December 1, 1895.

To mailing extra copies from office, second class matter, . .	\$4 02
To postage,	4 17
To postage, editor,	1 00
To telegrams, expressage, to Harrisburg,	2 90
To freight and cartage on extra copies of October number from Harrisburg,	82
To freight and cartage on extra copies of November num- ber from Harrisburg,	66
To binding Volume VI,	1 25
To 500 postals for notification,	5 00
To incidentals as per cash book,	1 45
<hr/>	
To amount delivered to Treasurer General,	\$21 27
	254 67
	<hr/> <hr/> \$275 94

Bills Presented to Treasurer General.

Printer's bill for October,	\$218 17
Printer's bill for November,	174 45
Salary Business Manager (two months),	100 00
Salary Proof-reader (two months),	10 00
Maurice Joyce, plates for Vol. VI,	16 44
Maurice Joyce, plates for August and September numbers, . .	29 30
Columbia Engraving Company,	6 50
Stamping stationery,	2 50
<hr/>	
	\$557 36

Bank Account.

Balance at last report,	\$125 85
Demorest Publishing Company for small electroplates,	\$3 60
Balance,	122 25

\$125 85

At least sixty names have been added to the subscription list since the last report, making about 1,360 Magazines mailed this month.

It was considered necessary to increase the edition again, this time from 1,500 to 1,600 copies, for this month, at least, because of the probable demand for copies of this number, and in view of the fact that the August issue of 1,500 copies is entirely exhausted, also that of October, with the exception of thirteen copies. Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE, Mrs. Nash, Chairman pro tem.:

Nov. 10, To 1,000 blank forms for Treasurer General,	\$6 50
Nov. 13, To 2,000 certificates of membership,	167 00
Nov. 15, To 1,000 constitutions,	23 00
Nov. 15, To 2,000 notification cards of membership,	9 00
Dec., To six receipt books for Treasurer General,	10 75
Dec. 2, To 500 application forms for charters,	6 00
To 500 postal cards for board meetings,	6 50
To engraving 60 parchment charters,	14 00
To 100 commissions for Chapter Regents,	5 25
To 500 information blanks,	
To one box of paper and envelopes,	

Accepted.

THE SURGEON GENERAL reported that her attention had been directed to the unpleasant atmospheric condition prevailing at times in the rooms at headquarters, and that at her request, the inspector of plumbing had investigated the matter and every effort had been made to abate the annoyance.

THE AUDITING COMMITTEE, Miss Virginia Miller, Chairman, reported that the accounts of the Treasurer General were examined and found correct. In regard to the issuance of the Souvenir Spoons, Miss Miller stated that in one or two instances, there seemed lack of evidence as to authorization for this bestowal.

Miss Desha, the member in charge of the Souvenir Spoons for the daughters of Revolutionary patriots, being present, explained that in each case referred to, she had acted upon offi-

cial information from the Regents of the Chapters with which these ladies were connected.

Miss Miller also called attention to the expenditure made for pictures of living persons, notably of the members of the Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as also those of the Children of the American Revolution, which had appeared in the Magazine, and was informed that as yet no bills had been presented by the Business Manager for these plates.

The Editor stated that the numerous requests for these sketches had justified their appearance, and that a large number of extra copies of the Magazine had been sold thereby.

The Business Manager was requested to send bills for plates of living persons.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Recording Secretary General read as follows :

A special meeting of the Executive Committee was called by the President General on November 19. A quorum being present, the committee was called to order by Mrs. Tulloch, Vice President General, who stated that the object of the call was to receive representatives from the firm of Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co. in regard to a proposal for a new design for certificate of membership. (The Recording Secretary General here read the proposal as submitted for consideration.)

A vote of thanks was tendered the gentlemen for their courteous presentation, on the part of the firm of Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., of their proposition to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

On motion of Mrs. Lockwood, it was recommended that the above matter be submitted to the National Board for their consideration. Other matters brought before the Board by the committee were as follows :

A letter from the editor of the *Spirit of '76*, suggesting ways and means toward a union of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution with the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It was recommended that this Society take no initiatory steps toward this end.

In reply to an inquiry from a Chapter in the State of Washington it was recommended that the names of the original

Chapter officers shall be engrossed upon charters, and not those subsequently elected.

It was recommended that the Business Manager of the Magazine be allowed to open a bank account as Business Manager, and transfer the money to the Treasurer General in one check for the general account.

That at the Continental Congress of 1896 all recognized motions shall be in writing and signed by the mover.

The Recording Secretary General continuing, reported that the regular meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Tuesday, December 2, the President General presiding.

Business was placed before the committee as follows: Mrs. Lockwood stated that the revised edition of Volume 1 of the Lineage Book is now printed and ready for distribution. The following recommendations were made: That two thousand copies of the History of our Society, by Miss Eugenia Washington, as read before the Assembly at the Atlanta Exposition, be printed in pamphlet form for distribution. Mrs. Lockwood stated that the cost for the first thousand would be \$15.00, and \$13.50 for each additional thousand.

On motion of Mrs. Johnson the Executive Committee recommends that the Board direct the purchase of a suitable book for the Registrars General, in which shall be recorded receipts of applications for membership; and that hereafter all applications received shall be recorded therein, so as to show the name of applicant, date of receipt, to whom charged, and date of acceptance or rejection. The description of the book as submitted by Mrs. Johnson is approved by the Committee.

That hereafter the Society colors (blue and white) be placed upon charters with the official seal. (This item was referred to Mrs. Gannett to report upon next day.)

The recommendations contained in both the special and regular reports of the Executive Committee were considered and adopted, with the exception of the proposal from the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., which the Board considered of too great moment to be readily passed upon, and appointed Mrs. Johnson to obtain legal advice in regard to terms of a contract on behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with instructions to report upon the same at the January meeting, for further consideration.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.—Mrs. Keim requested on behalf of a Chapter in Connecticut that her signature should appear on their Charter as ex-State or Organizing Regent, as the Chapter was formed under her State Regency.

On motion, the Board granted Mrs. Keim the privilege of signing the charter as ex-State Regent of Connecticut. This signature to be in addition to that of the present State Regent, without which the document would not be officially complete.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Executive Committee, Mrs. Tulloch moved that 2,000 pamphlets be printed of the "History of Our Society," as prepared and read before the Assembly at the Atlanta Exposition, October 18, 1895, by Miss Eugenia Washington.

Mrs. Lockwood, at the request of Mrs. Lothrop, moved to reconsider the suggestion made by Mrs. Lothrop at the November meeting, in relation to extending to all children and youth of America the invitation to become compatriots of the Children of the American Revolution, which was then referred to the Congress. Motion seconded and carried.

The matter was then laid on the table indefinitely.

The following was transmitted to the Board through Miss Desha :

"Mrs. William Fitzhugh Edwards, State Regent of Michigan, gives notice that she will offer the following amendment to Article IV, Section 1 of the By-Laws of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Eliminate Section 1, and substitute the following :

"In the absence of the President General from any meeting of the National Board of Management, one of the Vice Presidents General shall be elected to preside. In the absence of the President General from any session of the Continental Congress, any member of the Congress may preside, but said member *must be elected to preside* by the Congress."

Mrs. Draper moved that the Corresponding Secretary General and the Registrars General be appointed a committee to have charge of the issuance of Souvenir Spoons to the daughters of Revolutionary patriots.

The meeting adjourned at 1 o'clock p. m., until Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Friday, December 6, 1895.

The adjourned meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m. A quorum being present, Mrs. Keim was elected to preside.

Mrs. Gannett reported that the minutes of March 5, 1894, contained instructions to the Recording Secretary General, "That a gold seal and red, white, and blue ribbons should be placed upon each charter issued."

Mrs. Buchanan moved that this be reconsidered and that hereafter charters shall bear the official ribbon (blue and white) of the National Society. Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General read the names of the members of the Committee on Promotion of Objects of the Society, as appointed by the President General, as follows: Dr. McGee, Chairman, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Earle. Advisory members: Miss Forsyth, New York; Mrs. Griscom, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Wilbour, Rhode Island; Mrs. Jewett, Illinois; Mrs. Dickson, Georgia; Mrs. Avery, Ohio. (Mrs. McLellan was subsequently appointed to this committee, vice Mrs. Draper resigned.)

At the November meeting the Treasurer General requested instructions in regard to a number of names in the books which have not yet been admitted to the National Society, although their papers had been sent several months ago together with the fee.

It was moved and carried, that the Treasurer General should confer with the Registrars General regarding these unverified applications, and that, if necessary, the applicants be requested to send in new papers, which, if not verified within one month from date of receipt, shall be returned together with the fees.

Upon the suggestion of the Programme Committee, Mrs. Tulloch moved, that Mrs. Wilbour, of Rhode Island, be appointed to make the response to the address of welcome to the Continental Congress of 1896. Carried.

On motion of Mrs. Lockwood, seconded by Mrs. Bullock, it was ordered that executive sessions of the Congress be held on Wednesday for the consideration of reports of officers and on Thursday for election of officers. Carried.

Mrs. Draper moved, that the Historian General be instructed

to prepare an article up the daughters of Revolutionary patriots who have been presented with Souvenir Spoons. Seconded by Mrs. Johnson. Carried.

REPORT OF THE PROGRAMME COMMITTEE.—Mrs. Brackett, Chairman, reported at length the work of this committee, setting forth the proceedings as arranged day by day for the Continental Congress, 1896, so far as possible, pending the reports of the other committees. Accepted.

On motion, it was ordered that the printing of the programme be left entirely in the hands of the Programme Committee.

Mrs. Keim, Chairman Hotels and Railroads, stated that she had secured from the railroad companies a reduction of rate on the basis of one and one-third fare round trip, provided three hundred tickets would be purchased.

The Board adjourned for recess until 2 o'clock p. m.

Afternoon Session, December 6.

Mrs. Lockwood presiding. The Recording Secretary General read the following communication from the Advisory Board, which was signed by all the members: "In accordance with Article XVI of the Constitution, which freely desires suggestions and advice from the Advisory Board, we would earnestly recommend to the National Board the appointment of a committee of three or more members from the National Board to serve in connection with a similar committee, chosen from the delegates to the Congress, as a Committee on Nomination of the Officers for the ensuing year."

Upon the adoption of this recommendation, the National Officers resident in Washington City were elected to represent the National Board of Management, and the Chapter Regents and the delegates of the District of Columbia, to represent the Congress as a whole.

On behalf of Miss Alice Key Blunt, of Maryland, the following resolution was adopted: "That this Board bring before the next Congress the question of having limitation in office applied to Chapter officers as well as to National officers, according to the Constitution, Article IV, Section 1.

It was moved that in case of reissue of charter, when such is required on account of discrepancies in the list as submitted

by the Chapter, a charge of \$2 shall be made, instead of \$5, as heretofore ordered. Carried.

Dr. McGee, Chairman House, Decoration, and Music, reported that the Church of Our Father was secured for the Congress for February 18 to 22d inclusive, and submitted propositions in regard to the musical exercises, which were accepted in accordance with the revision of the programme as made at this meeting.

Mrs. Buchanan, Chairman Credentials and Badges, reported that two meetings had been held, and submitted the recommendations of the committee, which were approved by the Board as follows—in brief :

That alternates be supplied with badges with the word "Alternate" in evidence ;

That the colors and designs of badges as adopted at the last Congress be adhered to ;

That the design of credential card, as submitted with rates, be approved.

It was decided that badges should be distributed upon presentation of credential cards, at the Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, on Monday, from 11 to 3 o'clock ; on Tuesday, at the Church of Our Father, from 9 to 10 a. m., and at the hotel on the evening of the reception..

It was ordered that a supply of official ribbon should be kept on sale at the headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as frequent applications are made for it. This ribbon is furnished by J. E. Caldwell & Co., and retailed at fifty cents per yard. (It may hereafter be obtained from the Curator at the rooms of the Society in Washington, District of Columbia.)

Mrs. Crabbe, Regent of the State of Washington, requested information in regard to rebate of dues to Chapter members, and was informed that if a member affiliate with a Chapter within six months after entering the Society, the rebate of one dollar is made to the Chapter from the National Society.

On request of Mrs. Keim, the Board authorized Mrs. Crabbe to sign the railroad certificates of members attending the Continental Congress of 1896. The Board adjourned at 4 p. m.

LYLA M. PETERS BUCHANAN,
Recording Secretary General.

CORRECTED EXTRACTS OF THE NOVEMBER MINUTES.

It is moved that the Editor be instructed to publish in the February number of the Magazine that the D. A. R. and C. A. R. should unite with the S. A. R. and S. R. to exercises appropriate to a patriotic celebration of Washington's birthday. Carried.

Copied by Mrs. Buchanan for Mrs. Lockwood, January 2, 1895.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT,

AS APPROVED JANUARY 14.

January 2, 1896.

THE regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Thursday, January 2, at 11 o'clock a. m., the President General presiding. Members present: Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Bullock, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Draper; and of the Advisory Board, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Lothrop, Miss Mallett.

The minutes of the December meeting were read and approved.

REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.—Appointments of Chapter Regents by State Regents have been made as follows: Arkansas, Mrs. Ella Gayle Haughton, in Prescott; Delaware, Mrs. E. K. Anderson, in Kent County; Iowa, Miss Edith R. Crapo, in Burlington; Illinois, Mrs. Fredrika W. Bane, in Lacon; Miss Anna E. Felt, in Galena; Kansas, Mrs. Josephine B. Graves, in Topeka; Kentucky, Mrs. Mary Casey Reynolds, in Cynthiana; Massachusetts, Miss Harriet S. Tapley, in Danvers; Mrs. Lucy A. F. Spurr, in Brockton, Michigan; Mrs. Julia C. Withington, in Jackson; Mrs. Martha Clay Hollister, in Grand Rapids; Mrs. Pauline Lyon Stearns, in Ludington; Miss Hannah L. Chadbourne, in Houghton; Nebraska, Miss Mary M. A. Stevens, in Lincoln; New Jersey, Mrs. Olivia

Gardner Moses, in Trenton, of a Chapter to be called "General David Forman" Chapter; New York, Mrs. Mary E. Conant, in Camden; Mrs. Lillias R. Sanford, in Seneca Falls; Pennsylvania, Mrs. Mary M. Jacobs, in Mifflintown.

The organization of the following Chapters is also reported: Narragansett Chapter, of Kingston, Rhode Island, September 7, 1895; Quequechan Chapter, of Fall River, Massachusetts, November 9, 1895; Melzingah Chapter, of Fishkill-on-Hudson, New York, November 14, 1895; Rebecca Motte Chapter, of Charleston, South Carolina, November 22, 1895; Submit Clark Chapter, of East Hampton, Massachusetts, December 6, 1895; Cæsar Rodney Chapter, of Wilmington, Delaware, December 7, 1895; Elizabeth Zane Chapter, of Zanesville, Ohio, December 12, 1895, of which Miss Ida Louise Van Horne was elected Regent.

Letters of acceptance have been received from the following: Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, Millstone, New Jersey; Mrs. Fanny D. Markland, Oakland, Maryland, and Mrs. Liddie F. Richards, Waterloo, Iowa. Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—Charters have been issued to the following organized Chapters since the December meeting: The General Nathanael Greene, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island; the Narragansett, of Kingston, Rhode Island; the Molly Reid, of Derry, New Hampshire; the Venango, of Franklin, Pennsylvania; the Bellefonte, of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania; the Elizabeth Clark Hull, of Ansonia, Connecticut; the Susannah Hart Shelby, of Versailles, Kentucky. Total, 7. Blank forms for application of charter issued, 28. Letters written, 114. Amount of incidental expenditures, \$8.00. Report accepted.

The Recording Secretary General announced receipt of a letter of acceptance from Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, of Rhode Island, honorary Vice President General, who had been notified of her election to respond to the address of welcome at the Continental Congress, 1896. Also receipt of a copy of the by-laws of the New York City Chapter, which has been placed on file with the Chapter records.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—Supplies have been issued during December as follows: Ap-

plication blanks, 1,185; constitutions, 500; Caldwell circulars, 354; officers' lists, 367; information circulars, 153; number of letters written, 60.

The Corresponding Secretary General read letters from the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co. in regard to their proposal and terms to become exclusive official stationers of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; a letter from the State Regent of New York, requesting that the delegates who come from the furthest points shall be accorded desirable seats at the Continental Congress, 1896, and suggesting a change in the selection of an assembly hall; a letter from Mrs. Hunter, Regent Mount Vernon Chapter, enclosing a circular in relation to the book, "Miss Washington, of Virginia," which has been presented to the Society by Mrs. Moran, of Charlottesville.

The Corresponding Secretary General was instructed as to the manner of replying to these communications, respectively.

On motion, the report was accepted.

REPORTS OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.—Mrs. Hichborn reported:

Number of applications received,	218
Number of applications verified and presented to the Board,	208
Number of applications on hand unverified,	24
Badge permits issued,	90
Notification cards of election (December),	190
Certificates of membership,	1

The Board received with deep regret the intelligence, reported by Mrs. Hichborn, of the death of Madame Melanie de Lasteyrie de Corcelle, of Paris, granddaughter of General Lafayette.

Mrs. Hichborn presented four volumes of the Year Book of the Sons of the American Revolution, on behalf of the Secretary General of the Society; and the Minnesota Society, Sons of the American Revolution, presented, through Mrs. Dennison, a copy of their Year Book for 1889-95.

Mrs. Dennison reported:

Applications received,	243
Applications verified and presented to the Board,	286
Applications on hand unverified,	20
Badge permits issued,	99
Notification cards of election issued,	377

Three daughters of Revolutionary patriots were included among the number above presented, namely: Mrs. Mary T. Hall, Ruth Hart Chapter, of Meriden, Connecticut; Miss Margaret Walker, and Mrs. Mary S. Cooley, of the Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Dennison made special mention of a number of application papers which had been received through Mrs. Mary J. Seymour, of the Mercy Warren Chapter, and which had been immediately verified because they contained official certificates of service from the State officials.

Papers recently received also from two New Jersey Chapters were highly praised for their satisfactory preparation.

A vote of thanks to Mrs. Seymour, and to the New Jersey Chapters, was given, in recognition of their excellent work in Chapter and State.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.—Mrs. Tulloch, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, was authorized to invest a portion of the current fund in one thousand United States Government bonds. Also to reinvest a portion of the Permanent Fund in a guaranteed security.

Permission was given the Registrars General to engage necessary assistance for the prompt completion of their increased duties at this date.

Mrs. Lockwood informed the Board that the State of Massachusetts had presented the Massachusetts State Building, of the Atlanta Exposition, to the Atlanta Chapter, as a tribute to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This building is a fac-simile of Washington's headquarters at Cambridge.

On motion of Mrs. Tulloch, the Treasurer General was authorized to advance seventeen dollars to the Chairman of Committee on Hotels and Railroads, in order to secure reduced railroad rates, on the occasion of the Continental Congress, February, 1896.

Meeting adjourned at 1 p. m. until 10 a. m. the next day

Friday, January 3, 1896.

Pursuant to adjournment, and a quorum being present, the National Board of Management was called to order at 10 a. m. Friday, Mrs. Tulloch presiding.

Prayer was offered by Mrs. Bullock.

THE REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL was read and accepted.

The Treasurer General was authorized to write to a number of applicants whose fees and dues had been paid before October 1, 1895, but who had not been admitted to the National Society, and to inform them that their papers had not been received, and also to return said fees and dues to them if their new application papers are not in the office of the Daughters of the American Revolution before February 1, 1896.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a telegram from an Atlanta Chapter requesting the sanction of the Board in placing the official seal of the National Soctiey upon an important document. The Board regretted that this was not possible, as the seal can be used only by the National Society for official matter and is never placed on Chapter documents.

It was ordered that the sympathies of the Board be expressed, through the Corresponding Secretary General, to Mrs. Francis S. Nash, Vice President General, upon the recent bereavement she has sustained upon the death of her father, Mr. William K. Ryan, of South Carolina.

Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson reported the result of her interview with the lawyer who was consulted in regard to the proposal of the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., and in accordance with the advice thus obtained it was moved and carried that the Board decline to accept the offer as contained in the original proposal, but that the firm be requested to submit another form, omitting the condition making them "exclusive stationers."

Mrs. Brackett, of the Advisory Board, suggested that wall cases be placed in one of the ante-rooms for the purpose of properly and conveniently filing official supplies and records. This recommendation was adopted, and Mrs. Brackett and Mrs. Bullock were appointed a committee to procure estimates and supervise this work.

Miss Desha, requesting an audience, stated to the Board that the Committee on National Charter had had several meetings, and that the interest of Mr. Burrows, in the Senate, and

Mr. Henderson, in the House, had been secured, and that the matter was making encouraging progress.

Mrs. Hichborn moved that the salary of the clerk to the Registrars General be increased from \$30 to \$50 per month. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General called attention of the Board to the amendment of the By-Laws as offered by Mrs. Edwards, of Michigan, at the December meeting.

In view of the fact that certain restrictions in regard to amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws by the present Board had been made at the last Congress, it was moved that this be laid upon the table. Carried.

Mrs. Draper moved that a special meeting of the Board be called to hear and approve the January minutes, in order that that they might appear in the February number of the Magazine. Seconded by Mrs. Buchanan. Carried.

Mrs. Johnson presented to the Board a letter written by a Chapter Regent, Daughters of the Revolution, making certain inquiries and suggestions with a view to the uniting with the Daughters of the American Revolution of a considerable number of the Daughters of the Revolution, and, on motion of Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Johnson was requested to inform the writer that the Daughters of the American Revolution will gladly welcome to their ranks as many of the Daughters of the Revolution as may choose to unite with them, and that any proposition that may be made by the Daughters of the Revolution as an organization to unite with the Daughters of the American Revolution will receive due consideration.

Mrs. Johnson was also requested to inform the writer that her suggestion that the Daughters of the Revolution joining the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution be permitted to maintain separate State organizations is not compatible under the terms of our Constitution, although no objection would probably be made to the retention of the present Chapter names, should the members of the Chapters, after joining the Daughters of the American Revolution, desire to retain them.

Upon request of the Recording Secretary General, unanimous consent of the Board was given to have the "Articles of

Incorporation" framed and displayed upon the walls of the Board room. A certified copy was ordered to be placed in the Safe Deposit.

It was ordered that the meeting of the Committee on Nomination of National Officers be called on January 13, at 7.30 p. m. This Committee is composed of the resident members of the National Board of Management together with the Chapter Regents of the District, and the delegates of their respective Chapters.

The special meeting to hear and approve the minutes was called for January 14, at 11 o'clock a. m.

On motion of Dr. McGee, Willard's Hotel was selected as the Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters during the Continental Congress of 1896.

Mrs. Dennison read a letter from a Chapter in Milwaukee, informing the Society that a firm in Milwaukee (as also one in Chicago) were making and selling the insignia of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

It was ordered that J. E. Caldwell & Co. should be officially informed of this infringement of our patent.

Dr. McGee moved that a small sum be allowed to properly list and arrange the books in the library of the National Society. Carried.

On motion of Mrs. Johnson, Dr. McGee was appointed to supervise this work.

The Credential Committee recommended that the members of the Credential Committee should wear some distinctive badge in order that they may be readily recognized by the visiting members of the Congress. Recommendation adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

LVLA M. PETERS BUCHANAN,
Recording Secretary General, D. A. R.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL, D. A. R.,

FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1895.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand December 1, 1895,	\$1,722 66
Initiation fees,	\$510 00
Annual dues,	657 00
Stationery and blanks,	14 86
Souvenir spoons for November and December,	44 50
Directory,	6 00
Rosettes,	27 60
	—————
Total,	\$2,982 62

DISBURSEMENTS.

Magazine Account.

Salary of Business Manager and proof-reader,	\$55 00
Office desk,	20 00
Printing December number,	310 91
	—————
Less receipts,	\$385 91
	176 27
	—————
Rosettes,	\$209 64
	40 00

Lineage Book.

Printing revised edition of Volume I,	\$213 42
Postage on same,	10 00
	—————
	\$223 42
Less receipts,	5 00
	—————
	218 42

Current Expenses.

Stationery,	218 25
Office rent, one month,	\$87 00
Office expenses, one month,	10 00
Salary of Curator,	60 00
Commissions,	5 25
Clerk for Secretaries General,	50 00
Charter blanks and engraving charters,	33 00
Clerk for Registrars General,	30 00
Engrossing charters and certificates,	12 15

Printing 2,000 application blanks,	60 00
Binding application papers,	27 00
Postage for 2,000 certificates of membership,	120 00
Clerk for Treasurer General,	30 00
Printing constitution slips, &c.,	32 75
Clerical service in ancestor's catalogue, . . .	30 00
Clerical service for back work on record books,	12 50
Postage and incidentals for active officers, . .	31 21
Stamped envelopes for office use,	45 00
	675 86
Total,	\$1,362 17
Balance cash on hand January 1, 1896,	1,620 45
	\$2,982 62

PERMANENT FUND.

Cash on hand, December 1, 1895,	\$959 39
Charters,	\$31 00
Interest on Doherty note,	30 00

Life Members.

Mrs. Eleanor Armstrong, Elmira, New York,	\$25 00
Mrs. Hetty W. Soper, Rome, New York,	25 00
Miss Mary Soper, Rome, New York,	25 00
Miss Elizabeth K. Anderson, through Cæsar Rodney Chapter,	12 50
Mrs. Margrannah Carter, through Paul Revere Chapter,	12 50
Miss Katharine K. Bailey, through Pittsburg Chapter,	12 50
Mrs. Julia Withington, through Louisa St. Clair Chapter,	12 50
	125 00
	186 00

Cash on hand January 1, 1896, \$1,145 39

To every Chapter Treasurer who did not send in a report in October letters have been sent enclosing a statement of the Chapter as it appears on the books of the Treasurer General.

Corrections have been made in accordance with the Chapter Treasurer's account in all cases where answers have been received. Many persons, however, failed to respond. In such cases it is assumed, of course, that the books are correct.

Thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents have been spent thus far for clerical assistance in perfecting the record books, and sixty-nine dollars have been received from ladies who, through change of residence, and in many cases of name, had been lost sight of, and on account of not receiving notices had allowed their dues to accumulate.

Respectfully submitted,

BELL M. DRAPER,
Treasurer General.

INSTRUCTIONS TO

PERSONS ATTENDING THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, WASH-
INGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 18-22, 1896.

THE following Associations have granted a reduction to a fare and a third to persons attending the Continental Congress:

THE TRUNK LINE PASSENGER ASSOCIATION, *i. e.*, composed of the following companies:

Addison & Pennsylvania.	Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.	New York, Ontario & Western.
Allegheny Valley.		
Baltimore & Ohio (Parkersburg, Bellaire, and Wheeling, and east thereof).	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk.
Baltimore & Potomac.	Elmira, Cortland & Northern.	New York, Susquehanna & Western.
Bennington & Rutland.	Fall Brook Coal Co.	Northern Central.
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	Fitchburg.	Pennsylvania.
Camden & Atlantic.	Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville.	Philadelphia & Erie.
Central of New Jersey.	Grand Trunk.	Philadelphia & Reading.
Central Vermont.	Lehigh Valley.	Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore.
Chautauqua Lake (for business to points in Trunk Line Territory).	New York Central & Hudson River (Harlem division excepted).	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg.
Chesapeake & Ohio (Charleston, W. Va., and east thereof).	New York, Lake Erie & Western (Buffalo, Dunkirk, and Salamanca, and east thereof).	Western New York & Pennsylvania.
Cumberland Valley.		West Jersey.
		West Shore.
		Wilmington & Northern.

THE NEW ENGLAND PASSENGER ASSOCIATION and New York and Boston Lines Passenger Committee, *i. e.*, territory east of New York and Lake Champlain, composed of the following companies:

Boston & Albany R'd.	Providence Line.	Maine Central R'd.
N. Y. & New England R'd.	Stonington Line.	New York, New Haven &
N. Y., N.H. & Hartford R'd.	Boston & Maine R'd.	Hartford R'd., Old Colony System.
Old Colony R'd.	Central Vermont R'd.	
Fall River Line.	Concord & Montreal R'd.	Portland & Rochester R. R.
Norwich Line.	Fitchburg R'd.	

THE CENTRAL TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION.—The territory of the Central Traffic Association is bounded by Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Parkersburg, W. Va., on the east, to Chicago and St. Louis on the west.

THE WESTERN PASSENGER ASSOCIATION, *i. e.*, territory west of Chicago and St. Louis.

SOUTHERN STATES PASSENGER ASSOCIATION, *i. e.*, territory south of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi Rivers, composed of the following companies:

Alabama Great Southern R'd.	Georgia R'd.	Pennsylvania R'd.
	Georgia Pacific R'y.	
Alabama Midland R'd.	Jack., St. Aug. & Ind'n R.	(Lines south of Washington.)
Atlantic Coast Line.	R'd.	Port Royal & Augusta R'y.
Atlanta and West Point R'd.	Louisville & Nashville R'd.	Richmond & Danville R'd.
Brunswick & Western R'd.	(Lines south of the Ohio River.)	Richmond, Fredericks. & Potomac R'd.
Charleston & Savannah R'y.		Savannah, Fla. & Western R'y.
Central R. R. of Georgia.	Memphis & Charleston R'd.	South Carolina R'y.
Cin., N. O. & Tex. Pacific.	Nashville, Chatta. & St. L.	Western & Atlantic R'd.
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. R'y.	R'y.	

1. The reduction is fare and one-third on Committee's certificate, conditioned on there being an attendance at the meeting of not less than *one hundred* persons holding certificates.
2. The reduction applies to persons starting from said territory by any of the lines named above. Each person availing of the concession will pay full first-class fare going to the meeting, and get a certificate filled in by the agent of whom the ticket is purchased. Agents at all important stations are supplied with certificates.
3. *Certificates are not kept at all stations.* If, however, the ticket agent at a local station is not supplied with certificates and through tickets to place of meeting, he can inform the delegate of the nearest important station where they can be obtained. In such a case the delegate should purchase a local ticket to such station, and there take up his certificate and through ticket to place of meeting.
4. Going tickets, in connection with which certificates are issued for return, may be sold only within three days (*Sunday excepted*) prior to and during the continuance of the meeting, except that when meetings are held at distant points to which the authorized limit is greater than three days, tickets may be sold before the meeting in accordance with the limits shown in regular tariffs.

5. Present the certificate to the proper officer at the meeting so that the reverse side may be filled in.
6. Certificates are *not transferable*, and return tickets secured upon certificates are *not transferable*.
7. On presentation of the certificate, duly filled in on both sides, within three days (*Sunday excepted*) after the adjournment of the meeting, the ticket agent at the place of meeting will sell a ticket to the person to starting point by the route over which the going journey was made at one-third the highest limited fare by such route. The return tickets will in all cases be limited to continuous passage to destination.
8. No refund of fare will be made on account of any person failing to obtain a certificate.

~~Delegates~~ Members of the Society of the "Children of the American Revolution," under twelve years of age, can secure the usual half fare rate available at all times for children of prescribed age.

~~Delegates~~ Delegates and others availing of this reduction in fare should present themselves at the ticket offices for certificates and tickets at least thirty minutes before departure of trains.

N. B.—Please read carefully the above instructions. Be particular to have the certificates properly filled and certified by the railroad agent from whom you purchase your going ticket to the place of meeting, as the reduction on return will apply only to the point at which such through ticket was purchased.

The headquarters of the National Society during the Congress will be at Willard's Hotel and Ebbitt House. Terms, \$2.50 per day.

Very respectfully, MRS. DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM,
The Elsmere, 1408 H Street, N. W.,
Chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Hotels.

Office Daughters of the American Revolution: Washington Loan and Trust Company Building, Washington, D. C.

LIST OF BOARDING PLACES.

The following is a list of names and addresses of hotels and boarding houses in the vicinity of the place of meeting where rooms and board may be obtained by delegates, "Daughters," and others attending the Fifth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

Hotels.—At \$2.50 per person, per diem, 2 persons in a room.

The Ebbitt House, corner F and 14th streets, N. W., and Willard Hotel, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 14th street, N. W.

At \$2.00 per person, per diem, 2 persons in a room.

The Elsmere, 1408 H street, N. W.; the Clarendon, 14th and H streets, N. W.; the Litchfield, 14th near I street, N. W.

Boarding Houses.—At \$1.25 and \$1.50 person, per diem, 2 persons in a room.

The Strathmore Arms, 1101 K street, N. W.

The Livingston, 1009 13th street, N. W.

Mrs. Mitchell, 1204 K street, N. W.

Mrs. Graves, 1221 K street, N. W.

Mrs. Edelin, 1209 K street, N. W.

Mrs. Hanna, 1513 Rhode Island avenue, N. W.

Mrs. Fox, 13th street near L street, N. W.

Miss Bartlett, 916 15th street, N. W.

Mrs. Sealey's, 1012 12th street, N. W.

Mrs. Chapman, 1212 K street, N. W.

Mrs. G. W. Lee, 1202 K street, N. W.

Miss Owings, 1514 K street, N. W.

Miss Anna Walters, 1012 13th street, N. W.

Miss Seuart, 1446 Rhode Island avenue.

Miss Berry, 1344 R street, N. W.



A NEW CALENDAR.

A NEW calendar for the Daughters of the American Revolution, selected and arranged by Helen M. and Kate T. Boardman. This calendar contains for every day in the year some important event in history. It shows that the trend of public thought to-day is in search of the foundation stones of this fair Republic. This unique volume should be in the home of every Daughter of the American Revolution.

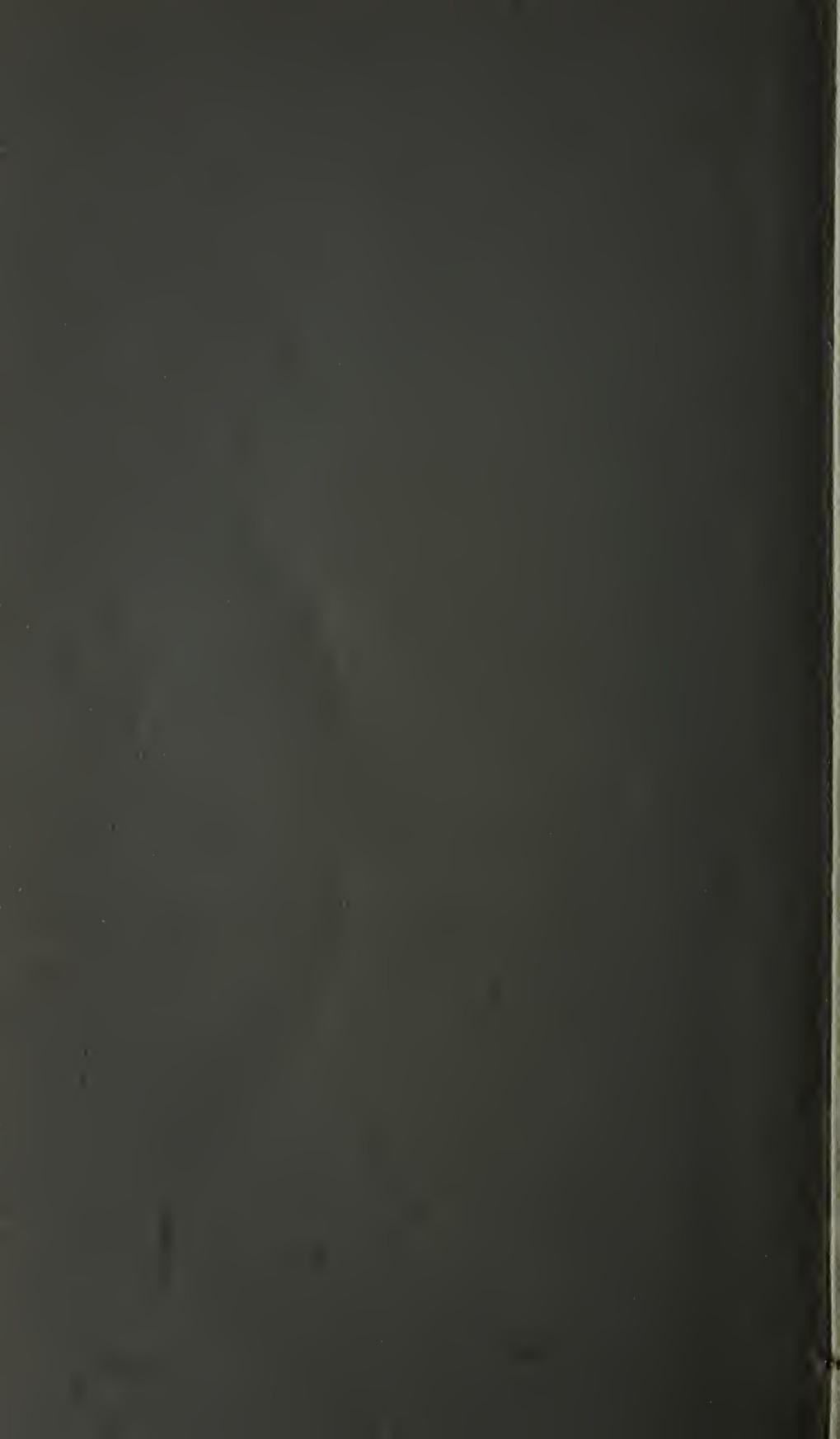
BOOK NOTICES.

A SKETCH of Old Utica has recently been published by Blandina Ludley Miller. It is profusely illustrated with pictures of the houses, including the residence of ex-Senator Conkling, ex-Governor Seymour's farm, and many others. All who have local interests will find this little volume of great interest.

A book designed for the recording of family genealogies with photographs has recently been published by Frederic W. Bailey, of New Haven, Connecticut. The book is admirably arranged and enables any one to carefully note, in tangible form, a condensed biography of her ancestry. It will undoubtedly become of great practical service.

ERRATA !!!

AN "American Army of Two," and the picture accompanying it in the January Magazine, should have been credited to Mrs. M. J. Francisco, Rutland, Vermont.







0270428